VOLUME II.

THE EXAMINER: Published Weekly on Jefferson St., next door bu PAUL SEYMOUR. PUBLISHER.

Sindication of the Law of 1833, upon the score of Policy and the Public Interest

BY THOMAS F. MARSHALL,

CONCLUDED. Will it advance our commerce? Will it extend mercantile operations and enterprise? The object of commerce to supply those articles from abroad. the consumption of the people, which are tion proves that its extent must depend upon the number of consumers, and their ability to purobase. Do the four hundred and sixty-nine thousand slaves in Virginia. or the three hundred and fifteen thousand in South Carolina, afford the same effectual demand for the importations of merchandise. which the same number of free and indenendent citizens would do? The answer is obvious, their consumption of whatever is 10 be purchased by the master is limited to what is absolutely necessary, and their means of purchase for themselves are noth-Will having the whole returns of our Southern trade, made in the most degraded, the most vicious of Southern slaves, the very vomit of Virginia and South Carolina ials, instead of money or Bills upon the East, better enable us to meet our foreign balances at the points from whence we imporc' Every merchant, every banker, will answer, no. But to do Mr. Wickliffe jus tice upon this branch of the subject: he has taught for years that our commerce with the East and North is ruinous; that it has draingrinding us into absolute poverty. The Mississippi trade has been equally unfortuthe Carolinas are the only source of wealth to buy. Commerce has mistaken its own

government of Kentucky let go the check. the constitution of American Society?

tains on the one side with the Ocean, on the other with the bright waters of the Obio—she seemed to comprehend within herself all spread out a fairer, a nobler theatre for the enterprising genius of liberty and industry, than the State of Virginia. In the diversity of the other with the one side with the Ocean, on the other with the one side with the Ocean, on the other with the object. But this other with the bright waters of the Object the stream of the state of the other with the bright waters of the Object the object to obvious for argument. Carolina without paying a single cent of the stream wit fied productions of the different portions of szine, the least approach to which fills her to prohibit their importation as merchanher extended territory, there were laid the foundations of the largest domestic trade of any State in the world. Abounding in minerals of every species, from gold to lead,

abundant materials, and the easiest commu- ical progress. In 1790, there were of whites mitting traders to bring them in for sale! in short, showed himself opposed to any and abhors both. May she pursue and mainnications. Did she desire foreign com- 544,881, in 1830, 741,648, showing an inmerce? The ocean lay before her, and the crease in forty years, of 196,767, or about of the citizens, and would bring in no more her course, and voted against the report without reference to any judgment, opinions, inlet of the Chesepeake, meeting the waters 36 per cent., a little over one third. In than would be permitted for such use.— and resolutions. Notwithstanding the Sen- or interest, save her own, is the prayer of of her own Potomac, washed her entire 1790, the slave population amounted to Prohibit the trader from selling, but allow ator's kindness, or at least indulgence, to the of one who loves her well, and has tried to eastern border. Behind, and touching her, 203,427-in 1830, to 469,757, showing an the citizen who desires it to import, and he nullifiers, and his argument to show that serve her faithfully. lay the great valley of the west—the fair- increase within the same period, of 266,- will appoint the trader his agent to import the eastern trade, and our commercial conest portion of it once her own-that valley 330 blacks, being one hundred and thirty for him, and pay him a commission, instead nexion with the north were a ruinous busiwhich was competent to sustain countless three per cent. increase on the original num- of buying from him. We will be thrown ness to us, and that our true market was the millions of men-which was destined to ber. comprehend within its capacious bosom If we examine the other slave States, we many States States whose consumption is will perceive the same principle at work .even now incalculable, and whose powers In North Carolina the black population of purchase and of payment far exceed has increased in a ratio of one hundred and even their vast demand. This trade which forty-five per cent.; and in South Carolina, sustains the commerce of Pennsylvania and about three hundred per cent. In the for-New York, and the manufactures of New mer State, the whites have increased in a England—this enormous trade, which is ratio of about thirty per cent. In the latter still in its infancy, but which, even in its a little over eighty per cent. Throughout, cradle, is competent to absorb and digest the it will be found on examination, that within

capital-to keep in full and profitable em- the period embraced by the census, being ed us constantly of all our specie, and is ployment the commercial industry of cities forty years, the black population has incontaining more free people than are to be creased within the slave States, faster than slave States-break down all restrictions on many States as possible in a sort of bank. found in all the broad territories of the Old the white, and comparing the slave States the free importation of slaves from every ing confederacy, with which the establish-Mississippi trade has been equally different and Dominion—might, and should have been, with the free, that the total population inall her own. It seems indeed to have been creases in the latter with far more rapidity the Carolinas are the only source of wealth to us—to them we sell, from them we ought designed for her by nature, and to have than the former. The slave States of this tempted her by every inducement of cir. Union, at the last census, contained five And will the slaveholders do this-not to Memminger, to the South Carolina Legislato buy. Commerce has mistaken its own interests, and the merchants do not know their true market. Be it observed, however, that, as those States have nothing which, in that, as those States have nothing which, in the state of the state of the state of the same beneficial efinterests, and the merchants do not know their true market. Be it observed, however, treesures in full moreovely. Through the millions of people, of which two were advance their true market. Be it observed, however, treesures in full moreovely. Through the millions of people, of which two were advance their true market. Be it observed, however, treesures in full moreovely. the present condition of our industry and of Ohio river, and her western streams, it was proportion between the whites, in theirs, we could possibly import but negroes, brought home, to the very foot of her mounsections of the United States. the whole and entire commerce of Ken- tains—that barrier passed, and it was pour- It is in vain to say, that the tremendous tucky would be reduced to the slave trade. ed through various channels, dividing and difference already indicated in the growth Will it advance agriculture more than it watering her whole eastern territory into of Virginia and New York, was the result

of Northampton, vex not our waking lacked not the intelligence. Had other cial strength and political power, and tell increase the number of that domestic foe, nullifying the tariff, and at the same time to thoughts. Will it strengthen us politically? States the start of her in population? Let me the result and the reason? Whether, till it exceeds your own? The idea and the be a warm protective tariff man, looks a her children at play. She is about forty launched. Other oaken timbers, of the same the result and the reason? Whether, till it exceeds your own? Look at the state of the representation in us compare Virginia with New York, the then, we compare to me to border or mad- little odd. To abuse General Jackson's years old, and her face is handsome, and,

and the question is answered. Shall the parison with her.

the growth of the most threatening evil in such as I have described, contained a population of 748,308. New York, upon a every other advantage, the fatal influence I have said that I considered negro slave- surface of 45,658 square miles, contained a of this poison is immediately perceived. In hon disclosed the fact that there was a reg-Ty as a political misfortune, The phrase population of 340,120. This statement 1790, Ohio was a wilderness. In 1840, if ular plan of operations, and band of agents, his prey, seems to some persons utterly unwas too mild. It is a cancer—a slow consuming cancer—a withering pestilence—a withering pestilence with a withering pestilence wit an unmitigated curse. I speak not in the 188 in population, which is the double of people, and numbers two millions. The spirit of a puling and false philanthropy. New York, and 68,000 more. In 1830, was born in a slave State-I was nursed after a race of forty years, Virginia is found slave.—In the has been saved by a slave. To me, custom has made the relation familiar, and I see nothing horrible in it. I am a Virginian by descent—every cross in my blood, so far as I can trace it.

With a demand that she should legislate in fewer and that she should legislate in the results and as fond of borrowing the 'foreign aid of ornament' as their more civilised, and, therefore, less and proves, or at least, tries to prove, that they compare her in the wond secret, are as vain and as fond that she should legislate in the wond store-pipe, the wrong site of the wlvet against the iron. This will remove the creases, and the wond of borrowing the 'foreign aid of ornament' as their more civilised, and, therefore, less and proves, or at least, tries to prove, that they compare her in the wond as the results as their more civilised, and, therefore, less and proves, or at least, tries to prove, that they compare her in the wond as the results as their more civilised, and, therefore, less and proves, or at least, tries to prove, that the wond as the wond as the wond as form the velvet against the wond as t cross in my blood, so far as I can trace it, seen to be 463,197, starting from a basis nity entirely free, she has passed us long to our entire satisfaction. No power on Kentucky's interest lies with the south, and in the paternal or maternal line, is Virgin- more than double as large as that of New ian. It is the only State in the Union in York. The increase of New York, upon in the Union, and Virginia, who twenty the internal regulations or policy of my nawhich I ever resided, save Kentucky. I a basis of 340,120, has been 1,578,588.— years ago stood first in power and place— tive State. was never North of the Chesapeake Bay. This exhibits a positive difference in in-My friends, my family, my sympathies, my crease of 1,115,391 human beings. Vir. mother of States, the proud, the chivalric, service in the councils of the State. I had the Carolina standard. Now this either reports that a brig with upward of 400 habits, my education, are Virginian. Yet ginia has increased in a ratio of 61 per must yield up her honors, and quietly fall in occasion that winter to observe with some means that Mr. Wickliffe wishes Carolina slaves, arrived at St. Helena in October, something that will keep it fast. consider negro slavery as a political can cent., and New York in that of five hun. the rear of this creation of yesterday. Ver- attention the principles and the policy of the driven out of the Union, and Kentucky to having been captured by H. B. M. ship arising from the heated iron and wet cloth, will der and a curse. And she taught me so to dred and sixty six per cent. What the next lily, these same "Goths and Vandals"—the Senator from Fayette. How he came to go along with her, or it is the arrantest non- Britomart, on the West Coast of Africa, raise the pile of the velvet, while, at the same "Goths and Vandals"—the dred and sixty six per cent. What the next consider it. Hear her own early declarations—ponder on her history—look at her present condition.

The delegates and representatives of the agreement of 1838, was \$211.930.508 081. The delegates and representatives of the agreement of Virginia, in convention as sembled, on the 29th Lune 1776 in the sembled, on the 29th Lune 1776 in the sembled.

And she taught me so to dred and sixty six per cent. What the next lune, and artisans, the object of slaves, I am at a loss to conjecture. It without colors or papers. She had been without colors or papers. She had been to sense that ever fell under my observation. When the importation of slaves, I am at a loss to conjecture. It without colors or papers. She had been to sense that ever fell under my observation. Wh. Wickliffe thinks that a branch of the law prohibiting the importation of slaves, I am at a loss to conjecture. It without colors or papers. She had been to sense that ever fell under my observation. Wh. Wickliffe thinks that a branch of the law prohibiting the importation of slaves, I am at a loss to conjecture. Wh. Wickliffe thinks that a branch of the law prohibiting the importation of slaves, I am at a loss to conjecture. Wh. Wickliffe thinks that a branch of the law prohibiting the importation of slaves, I am at a loss to conjecture. Wh. Wickliffe thinks that a branch of the law prohibiting the importation of slaves, I am at a loss to conjecture. Wh. Wickliffe thinks that a branch of the law prohibiting the importation of slaves, I am at a loss to conjecture. Wh. Wickliffe thinks that a branch of the law prohibiting the importation of slaves, I am at a loss to conjecture. The subject of slaves in the facility with which it are the pire of the veivet. When the subject of slaves in the law prohibiting the importation of slaves, I am at a loss to conjecture. The province of the same that ever fell under my observation.

The delegates and representatives of the same that ever fell under my observation. The law prohi sembled, on the 29th June, 1776, in the 8654,000,000, exhibiting an excess in New ests—they build up cities—they connect nant party to most beneficial influence upon our compreamble to their first constitution, contain. York over Virginia, of capital, of \$442,. the ocean with the lakes, the lakes with the lakes, the lakes with the lakes wi which I helonged, was very peculiar. Gen. If this government of George III, of England, of States with the government of George III, of England, and setting for the set of the United States with the United States would play the wild with sers. The cook, who was on board at the Jackson had been delivered to Brazilian purchative and currency—but that a Bank of the United States would play the wild with sers. The cook, who was on board at the Jackson had been delivered to Brazilian purchative for his section of the United States would play the wild with sers. The cook, who was on board at the Jackson had been delivered to Brazilian purchative for his section of the United States would play the wild with sers. The cook, who was on board at the Jackson had been delivered to Brazilian purchative for his section of the United States would play the wild with sers. The cook, who was on board at the Jackson had been just elected, for his section of the United States would play the wild with sers. The cook, who was on board at the subject nature through all her kingdoms and striped for his section of the United States would play the wild with sers. The cook, who was on board at the subject nature through all her kingdoms and striped for his section of the United States would play the wild with sers. The cook, who was on board at the section of the United States would play the wild with sers. The cook, who was on board at the section of the United States would play the wild with sers. The cook, who was on board at the section of the United States would play the wild with sers. The cook, who was on board at the section of the United States would play the wild with sers. The cook, who was on board at the section of the United States would play the wild with sers. The cook, who was on board at the section of the United States would play the wild with sers. The cook, who was on board at the section of the United States would play the wild with sers. The cook is the United States with the United States with the United States wi and setting forth their grievances, among promotion of the public good, but surely in all her elements, to the uses of men, and States. The majority in Kentucky was deothers, present the following as cause of rehellion and 1:
hellion and 1:
helli others, present the following as cause of rebellion and dismemberment from the British empire, that the aforesaid George had sometimes and progress of states are concerned, should be transferred to South the function of that the aforesaid George had sometimes are concerned, should be transferred to South the function of that the aforesaid George had sometimes are concerned, should be transferred to South the function of that the aforesaid George had sometimes are concerned, should be transferred to South the function of the passage. The others that New York is a greater, a richer, and it should nest be tried on an old piece in the Admiralty Court. About forty of the ward, to meet and enjoy the supplies thus are concerned, should be transferred to South that New York is a greater, a richer, and it should nest be tried on an old piece ward, to meet and enjoy the supplies thus are concerned, should be transferred to South that New York is a greater, a richer, and it should nest be tried on an old piece in the Admiralty Court. About forty of the ward, to meet and enjoy the supplies thus are concerned, should be transferred to South that New York is a greater, a richer, and it should nest be tried on an old piece in the Admiralty Court. About forty of the ward, to meet and enjoy the supplies thus are concerned, should be transferred to South the depot and when in proper of the biece. endeavored to pervert his kingly office "into a detestable and insupportable tyranny," by prompting our negroes to rise in arms against us. the difference? We have already seen that, a greater, a richer, a The vessel captured, if we do not misside.—Ib.

Silks should always be ironed on the wrong as to advantages merely physical—as to all the States, which was laid before our Legis—below to the States, which was laid before our Legis—as to all the States, which was laid before our Legis—below to the States, which was laid before our Legis—below to the States, which was laid before our Legis—below to the States, which was laid before our Legis—below to the States, which was laid before our Legis—below to the States, which was laid before our Legis—below to the States, which was laid before our Legis—below to the States, which was laid before our Legis—below to the States, which was laid before our Legis—below to the States, which was laid before our Legis—below to the States, which was laid before our Legis—below to the States, which was laid before our Legis—below to the Stat see preamble to amended Constitution of accident or misfortune operated in this case? ments, and extended and diffused comforts world. The doctrine that the Constitution

She had the finest water power, the most fortunes of the two races as to their numer. troduce them for their own use, and per. given by South Carolina to the Constitution; litionists and nullifiers. She fears neither,

will manufactures or commerce? Ask the the bosom of the Atlantic. No State lay of the soil of Virginia. That her lowlands runed fields—the waste and depopulated so convenient—to none were presented so are poor and exhausted. They were not alprove the condition, the morals, or the character of our present race of slaves? They trade of the West. Did she lack the in- sirable portion of America. Her condition the brutal and savage masses in the Atlan ced a race of men "with minds to compre- erty and exhaustion, are the result of the tic States. From the smallness of their hend the Universe,"—men whose names system of slave cultivation—the most slovnumber they are rendered more valuable as and actions placed Virginia first in fame, enly and the least productive of any. The field laboring in company with their mas. stretched before his prophetic vision in long mineral mountains—her sealed up fountains ter. With us, resistance or insurrection is perspective, the future fortunes of the em. of wealth-her thousand sources of capital wife, the mother her child, without appre- importance of the West. He first project- is exhausted. "Here grain, and flower, hension from this source. Phantoms of ed the connection of the Chesapeake with and fruit, gush from the earth until the land Congress between the free and slave States, only State which could challenge a com- grain-growing States, or the grain-growing States with each other; throw but this in-In 1790, Virginia, with 70,000 square gredient of slavery into the one, and I care rein which they now hold in this law, upon miles of territory and internal resources, not whether they be equal in all other respects, or whether the slave State have tolls from her canals amount to \$504,306: about double our whole revenue. Her rep- sending of a special commission to Ohio, since. She will now take her station, third earth, with my consent, should interfere with that her eastern connexions are ruinous; but Capture of a Slaver with over Four Hun-

and from the Atlantic ocean to the Ohio to maintain her rights and her safety against bined with other circumstances, has had a cede, and that would be a signal of general of all beneficial action upon the part of the river—covering a surface of 70,000 square all the world. There is but one explanation to the Chick its advance in hentucky, dissolution. Kentucky, it was stated, would General Government upon the currency, I miles—embracing under the mildest latitudes the greatest varieties of soil—prolific of the richest and most dissimilar produced. The clog which has staid the produced by the enemies of the law, and proven by the statistics of the country. of the richest and most dissimilar products; produced. The clog which has staid the intersected in every direction by the noblest navigable streams, connecting her mountains on the one side with the Ocean, on the tains on the one side with the Ocean, on the tains on the one side with the Ocean, on the tains on the one side with the Ocean, on the tains on the one side with the Ocean, on the tains on the one side with the Ocean, on the tains on the one side with the Ocean, on the tains on the one side with the Ocean, on the tains on the one side with the Ocean, on the tains on the one side with the Ocean, on the tains of the commerce, the tains of the commerce, the tains of the commerce, the tains of the commerce and the tains of the tains of the commerce and the tains of the tains of the commerce and the commerce and the tains of the commerce and the com

> without violating the vested rights of any it would have terminated of itself, or could have been easily done by the act of the masters, or the purchase by the Commonwealth. But Mr. Wickliffe styles me an abolitionshall she throw back her excess upon us? - avowed object in a report made by Col.

no man there pressed more earnestly for the

Virginia, the nursery of Presidents, the The session of 1833 was the first of my fury with Mr. Clay for letting it down to Calcutta, last from St. Helena, October 12 Virginia. One of the causes, then, of the Has a despotic government bowed the spirit and intelligence among the great mass of of the United States was not a form of gov-American revolution, at least in Virginia, was the "inhuman" refusal of the British crown, to ratify a law prohibiting the im
Dortation of class of the British course of class of the British cannot be a feeter, and the British course of the British cannot be concerned to the British cannot be concerne portation of slaves. I have shown in my first number, that almost the first use made by that near that almost the first use made by the first number and cheerfulness. Healing fountains by that near that almost the first use made between the individuals in the several States have left New York for Californation of slaves. What other near that almost the first use made between the individuals in the several States has been opposed. For years I have been opposed as balmy atmosphere and purest skies, smile between the individuals in the several States has been wonderly in the limit of the Schale of the first use made been opposed. For years I have been opposed. For years I have been opposed. Since Oct. 7:h, three steamers, sever and citizens, of allegiance and protection, between the individuals in the several States have been opposed. For years I have been opposed between the individuals in the several States has been wonderly in the limit of the Schale by that venerable and renowned Common. of mineral and medicinal waters burst from it to negro slavery. What other circumwealth of here and renowned Common. of mineral and medicinal waters burst from it to negro slavery. What other circumnia, while nearly as many more have left

back upon the law of 1815, which had no south, he still was a most devoted friend to effect at all. If the law of 1833 had been passed in 1800, and enforced, Kentucky, Carolina, on which Mr. Wickliffe and myself were called to act, as members of the body, would have so reduced the evil, that same Legislature, was to create a Bank, common to four States, and as many more as could be brought into the arrangementthe controlling power to be at Charleston, and a branch in each of the States parties ist. He calls slavery a blessing. Will the to the charter. I regarded this as part and slaveholders in Kentucky answer his appeal, parcel of a system of policy, which was to carpets, after having been so long accustom. where he remained until he went to and fall in with his reasoning? Will they prevent the re-establishment of the national repeal this statute—call a convention of the authority over the currency, by enlisting as point of the compass, where slavery lies!— ment of a truly national institution would, Mississippi has overtraded herself in slaves; of course, interfere. That, indeed, was the intelligence, and capital, and improvement, fect upon the exchange, which the Bank of social, moral, or physical-but to keep out the United States had. That there was no ed mien, but her eyes sparkle occasionally manufacturers, and mechanics, and artisans? longer any hope of seeing that institution like those of her son. She was indisposed Will they bring in the vicious, degraded, revived, and that we ought to adopt the best when we visited her, and was reclining on Africa, August 1st, and expected to reach Gabrutal, unproductive, and unimprovable African slave, from Virginia and Carolina?—a these papers, a resolution has been before race which has brought down upon those the Senate of Kentucky requesting upon attendants, who appeared to serve her with districts of lower Virginia. Will it imdanger-a race from which Virginia would an United States Bank. The Senator from room were the three colored wives of Abdhave extricated herself while it was yet Fayette takes the ground that all the confu- el-Kader on their matresses, with their chilare at present a sort of inferior rural popu. tellect to perceive—the genius to compre- in 1790, proves how much she had been permitted—a race sion and disasters which befel our currency are as present a solt of fine the lation and her interest? Oh, preferred, and how vastly she had got the which was inflicted and riveted upon her banks, from 1816 to 1820, was attributable are very pretty. Their heads are entirely laulon a degraded case, to be start of all the colonies. Her present pove by a foreign tyrant ere she was yet free? to the old United States Bank—that the shaved. They say bon jour! and shake telligent and virtuous when compared with no! Magna mater virum, she had produ-start of all the colonies. Will they bring them here as an ally and same results would occur again, &c. So an instrument, by which to lower the wa. intimately are the several parts of his sysges of labor, when those very wages are the tem connected in his own mind, that in and double tunics of muslin or cloth, fasservants, but perfectly insignificant es ene. mies. Neither the government nor their messers feel any terror from them. Their early history, which still shines in lingering New England, adequate to the support of means in the power of the Legislature, which he metal. Their head-dress conceals their with powdered magnesia, French chalk, or any wery weakness improves their condition, and is the source, to them, of kindness and in. is the source, to them, of kindness and indulgence. In many instances, they are a dispersion of the women in dulgence. In many instances, they are a dispersion of the women in dulgence. In many instances, they are a dispersion of the women in dulgence and faded brow—"a gilded halo, hovering dulgence and in dulgence and faded brow—"a gilded halo, hovering dulgence and in dulgence sort of household dependents and humble seized, all her advantages. George Washfriends, and are often found in the same ington, great in all things, and having with Ohio or Indiana. She, too, has her own? To render themselves and their property more secure against the attacks of the er all this as inconsistent and unintelligible. ed resigned to their fate, but much astonishabolitionists? Is South Carolina more se. It does not strike me in this light. I have ed at the scenes of the surrounding world. so as to remove the dust and stain. Three impossible. The husband can leave his pire he had founded, warned Virginia of the unopened—but who shall say that her soil cure with her 315,000 slaves to 265,000 been a close observer of Mr. Wickliffe for The third room is the most curious of all. citizens? If, as Mr. Wickliffe charges, the a length of time, and upon a series of meas-British Government is leagued with the Ab- ures. His mind and his policy are indeed closing of the shutters, the faint light that DECAY OF TIMBER.—The durability of the conflagration and massacre haunt not our the Ohio river, through means of the waters runs o'er." Vet compare her, all lovely as olitionists to destroy the tenure of slavery "a mighty maze, but not without a plan." Obtains ingress being increased by that of the on record of ship's timbers having been slumbers—the terrors of St. Domingo, or of the Potomac and Monongahela. They she is, with Ohio, in all the elements of so by force, is it a wise measure of defence to To defend the ordinance of South Carolina,

iff to the highest notch, and is in a perfect | Capt. Kennard, of ship Goodwin, from

wealth of her newly acquired liberty, was effort to arrest, by legislation, the increase of that tremendous evil of which she complains so hit all complains ry land the pilgrims of affliction and discomplains so bitterly against the King. In 1790, just after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, that point of time which forms the true starting post of these States, in the race of nations what means the race of the Union was a compact between the finances, and stability in the currency.

States in their political capacity—a treaty finances, and stability in the currency.

Such a system of duties, or tariff, if you against its dangers, its horrors, or its burn day for San Francisco, with two hundred finances, and stability in the currency.

Such a system of duties, or tariff, if you against its dangers, and stability in the currency.

Such a system of duties, or tariff, if you against its dangers, and thirty soldiers in the race of nations, what was the situa. the care or expense incident to defence. The broad shield of the Union is spread be.

government and people are not charged population, we would doubtless, and the national treasury, and lurnish an abundant revenue for national objects independent as to the cases of its infraction, formed the principle here, as in everything else, to correspond with, and explain the fact.

The broad shield of the Union is spread be. tion of Virginia? Occupying the most central position upon the American sea. board—having the greatest extent of contral position upon the greatest extent of the position upon the greatest extent of the greatest extent of

December, 1840.

Abd-el-Kader and his Family. The following is extracted from the Tribune of the Gironde: - "We found the Emir seated on his bed. On our entrance he immediately rose and squeezed our hand with warmth and dignity. His stature is ful, and generally beloved Ministers of the Presabove the average; his white woollen clothes byterian Church, having labored in protracted exhibit in fine relief his superb face, which is adorned with a long black beard; his pastor of a flourishing Church in Washington white hands are perfectly shaped, and his City, whence he removed to Frankfort, Ky., to feet seem surprised to feel the softness of take charge of the Church there. From that ed to tread the sand. 'Since I have confided myself to the honor of the French,' remarked the Emir, 'I have not had occasion to der his ministry, who will drop the tear of pity repent it a single moment, and I can well as they read the story of his cruel death.—Philunderstand that weighty reasons at present prevent the realisation of my dearest wish, to live and die at Mecca. I will wait.'-The women forming the family of the habited in white stuffs, a sort of long gown. their naked feet they wear rings of the same the surface is removed; then cover the spots

ness. Abolitionist I am none, and Mr. proclamation at the top of his speed and though the expression be somewhat severe, Wickliffe knows it. On the only occasion with the most unmeasured violence, and to it is by no means bad. Her white garments still remain almost as hard as both when that subject was ever fairly before the defend the ordinance, may not seem strange; are finer and neater than those of the black Government of Kentucky, I was in the but, at the same time, to denounce Mr. concubines. Her sad glance seemed to ask Legislature, and Mr. Wickliffe knows well Clay for his compromise, by which South Heaven what would be the future fate of her the part I played then. The trial o' Ma- Carolina was appeased, and General Jack. unhappy family. Of the two daughters of riety, provided your scions come from a tree are encircled with very simple bracelets .men and Heaven, that, unless the tariff Her hair is adorned with a large riband and some flowers, which announce that the wo-

dred Slaves.

position upon the American sea. board—naving the greatest extent of constin the Union—stretching from the Chesapeake Bay to the line of North Carolina, line of North Carolina

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

Persecution in Nestoria.-From the Mis native missionary priests have been much per-secuted by the Patriarch Mar Shimon. A naminerals of every species, from gold to lead, with the finest salt wells on the continent, her valley teeming with grass and grain, and her lowlands giving her a monopoly in the then richest staple of the planting States, what more could she ask at the head of Heaven? Did she want manufactures?

She had the finest water power, the most of the two parces as to their numer. His reply was, "I am willing to die presching the gospel." Of late the efforts of the patriarch than ever; but it is gratifying to learn that most of the Nestorian ecclesiastics, including the Bishops, take the side of the mission.

> MURDER OF REV. DANIEL BAKER.—Rev. W. W. Hill, of Louisville, has received a letter conthat Rev. Daniel Baker, who has been lab as a Missionary, under the care of the Presby terian Board of Missions, for some months past in Texas, was murdered in cold blood by the Camanche Indians, on his way from San Antonio de Bexar to Victoria. He was also scalped by the savages. The Courier says he was one of the most extensively known, laborious, useplace he was called to Holly Springs, Miss.,

EPISCOPAL CHURCH DESTROYED BY FIRE .-Charlestown, Va., Dec. 10 .- The new Episcopal Church at this place was destroyed by fire last night. The fire broke out about 8 o'clock

REV. ARSENIO NICOS DE SILVA, pastor of the

AGRICULTURAL.

an enormous fire. Here we found the white found rotten, or unsound, so as to require re-

To IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF FRUIT .- The

To Iron VELVET .- Having ripped the velvet apart, take each piece separately, and holding it tightly in both hands, stretch it round a warm

shag.

Another way, is to heat a smoothing iron

water, as the sudden expansion of the bol by the heat of the water has a tendency to force it from the sides. Thin vessels are better able to endure sudden extremes of heat and cold than Since Oct. 7:h, three steamers, seven thick ones, because they are somer heated through their thickness, and consequently expanded equally.—Brehange Paper.

LIME, A MEANS OF PREVENTING PLANT WOUNDS FROM BLEEDING.—This year, I saved some fine pelargoniums from bleeding to death, after being cut down, by dusting slacked lime over the

WINTER MANAGEMENT OF CALVES .- Lot them have plenty of good hay and roots, with chop-ped straw and linseed, a quarter of a pint to quart of water, put into a jar, or saucepa

We send, occasionally, a number of the Examiner to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be in-

duced to subscribe pen of one, who can rightly speak with confi-

dence and decision upon the subject. We thank the writer for the assurance which he has given us of his satisfaction with the Examiner. We trust that his other engagements and duties may not prevent him from devoting his powerful intellect to the furtherance of the cause in which, we know, his heart is enlisted.

Whom Does Slavery Drive Away?

It is a favorite argument with pro-slavery men that if the friends of emancipation triumph, many wealthy and valuable citizens will leave the State. We have no doubt that some such may leave, though the number, we believe will be much less than is anticipated. But it is altogether a matter of uncertainty whether few or in consequence of emancipation. Time only

But it is not a matter of uncertainty whether in consequence of slavery any will leave us .-Time has already determined that. Hundreds and thousands of good, substantial citizens have many hundreds and thousands more will leave.

And who are they whom slavery drives away? Men, like the writer of the subjoined letter, hard working, straightforward men; men, it may be, of small means, but of large hearts; men to whom labor is honorable; who prize education for their children; to whom Kentucky is dear, but freedom far more dear. Such men our State can ill afford to lose. It is the presence of such men in large numbers, held in respect and honor, which constitutes the prosperity and true wealth of a community. But it is precisely men like these whom the ultra pro-slavery spirit rejoices to see banished from their native soil. And why? Because these hard-working, industrious, entergrand consummation which is dearer than all what is that consummation? An organisation of society in which there shall be but two classes, viz. the rich in slaves and lands, to whom labor shall be alike unnecessary and dishonorable; and

Such is the ultra-pro-slavery man's beau-ideal of a commonwealth, aristocracy resting on irresponsible despotism. Of course, the presence of industrious, respectable and respected men. with humble means, who could not own slaves if they would, and would not if they could, is a that they would not think of expatriating themgreat obstacle in the way of such political and selves under the influence of any force other social organisation. Over their exile from their than that of necessity. They look around them and Colonisation,") and appointing a committee in reality compulsory, pro-slavery has no tears to desolation. There is no sign of prosp

But we cannot dwell upon these thoughts .following letter, which has occasioned our pre-

RUSH COUNTY, Ia., Dec. 4th, 1848. Messrs. Editors:-I enclose two dollars for the Examiner. I see from the number of my last paper that the year is half gone, and I have neglected sending my second year's subscription continue to be a subscriber. I am a Kentuckian ry not only wrongs the blacks but injures the it, and hence the lack of that improvement and prosperity which are seen where slavery does not ginia a large majority of her best and most en-Yours, &c.

Virginia and Kentucky.

It is enough to call the blush of shame to the cheek of every true American, to see that the leading organ of the administration, the paper which is published at the seat of our National Virginia and refrain from vowing eternal hostil-Government, and is the leading supporter of all the measures of the administration, is the open, avowed, and we may add, unscrupulous advocate of the system of African slavery. Yes,

the love of the "Mountain Nymph, Sweet Lib- most unpolished kind, he became really eloerty," who should look into the columns of the quent while describing the state of his brethren national organ of the Democracy, would be in this country, and showed himself a shrewd amazed at finding in one column of that paper observer. One of his remarks struck us as parfervid eulogiums on the Democratic tendencies ticularly forcible. ""In Liberia," said he, "you of the age, as indicated in the political convul- may be a man. You obey laws which you have to the presentation of the plan to the Presbytesions now in progress in Europe, while in the assisted in making. If you are not qualified for rians, produced, for a season, a sensitiveness in next column he would find rabid denunciations acting as a legislator yourself, you may look forof all those men in this country, who, in ac- ward to the time when your children may be cordance with the spirit of true Democracy, a qualified. But here you can never be a man. spirit which is no respecter of classes or colors, You can never be anything more than a boy .lift up their views in behalf of the oppressed of You are called boy when you are as grey as a rat, our own nation. Such inconsistency would and you are a boy. I never felt the full force of sadly puzzle a foreigner who should look into that term till since my return to this country .-the Democratic organ for light on the subject of Now, whenever the name is applied to me, I human rights, and the great doctrines of liberty, feel our degradation. Here we are boys-we are equality, and fraternity.

It is melancholy to compare the present lanment organ, with that he uttered years ago .-Has age impaired his judgment that he cannot now see in the perpetuation of negro slavery all those incalculable evils which he depicted may have religious instruction offered to him;

A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE OF SYNOD. with so much force many years ago?

of Emancipation. At that time, in the honesty for that for which he should be dependent on of his heart, he could not reflect on the great evil God alone. He must receive without question the ancient Commonwealth of Virginia was that which falls from the lips of frail humanity inflicting on herself by longer tolerating the The human being who gives him religious inexistence of slavery within her borders, without struction is as a God to him. He knows noththe deepest sorrow. In elequent tones he called ing more than what he, who stands in the place female sex, but is becoming more and more an on those in power in his native State, to exert of God to him, allows him to know. His stomall their influence toward her liberation from ach may be filled with food-so is that of the the awful curse which blighted her fair fields, beast. He may receive good attention during and converted what were designed for garden sickness-so does the beast of the field. But spots of earth, into landscapes where the eye the slave is so far elevated above the brute that could see only desolation. At that time, while he sees the paradise which he cannot enter, and speaking of the infinite harm slavery was doing is thus deprived of the bliss given by ignorance. to Virginia, he said:

ginia—when our sister States are closing their doors upon our blacks for sale—and when our whites are moving westwardly in greater numbers than we like to hear of—when this, the they sell them for. rest land on all this continent, for soil, the limate, and situation combined, might become a sort of garden spot, if it were worked by the hands if white men alone, can we, ought we, to lates the following fable: One day a traveler sit quietly down, fold our arms, and say to each other, "Well, well, this thing will not come, to

pressing upon the South, and will still more press
upon her the longer it is put off. We ought not
toshut our eyes nor avertour faces. And though we speak almost without a hope that the Com- a "Bible and Providence" Institution. mittees or the Legislature will do anything at the present session to meet this question, yet we say now, in the utmost sincerity of our hearts that our wisest men cannot give too much give it too soon.

Well, the system of slavery still exists in Vir-The communication in regard to the Address tine!? Alas, its clarion tones ring no longer trable a veil has been thrown over the counteto the Presbyterians of Kentucky is from the with warnings against the perpetuation of sla- nance of slavery, that they have not the remoizens to unite together in the great and glorious ness of its strength.

paralysis of their energies. Our own Combreast. We rejoice that the example of the of day must be intolerable. mother State has not been lost on the daughter, and that Kentucky, looking at the rain and des olation that slavery has brought on Virginia, has resolved, before it is too late, to redeem herprising citizens stand directly in the way of the self from thraldom, and to stretch out her hand slavery can prevent her reaching. The collapse of Virginia's greatness is one of the most melancholy of spectacles. Let Kentucky be warned by her example and be wise before it is too late: slaves doomed to perpetual toil and degradation. before the fatal system has, like a foul canker, eaten too far into her strength to permit her to

> There are no people who cherish the feeling correction. of State pride more devotedly than Virginians. So profoundly are they attached to their State, to their hearts. Go where you may in Ohio. cubus, she must sink lower and lower in the nolitical horrizon. Can any Kentuckian look at ity to slavery?

The Slave a "Boy."

Not long ago we attended a meeting which had been called to hear a report made by a colored the organ of the Democratic party at the capi- man, who had just returned from Liberia, to tal of the country, is in the habit of sneering at | which country he had been sent by the colored every man who has the manliness to express his portion of this community to acquire informadisbelief in the righteousness of slavery, and of tion for their satisfaction. After the delegate uttering contempt for every measure designed had concluded a favorable report of the condito limit the influence of slavery in this Repub- tion of things in that country, one who had been a citizen of Liberia for three years rose to make An unsophisticated foreigner, smitten with some remarks. Though his language was of the not mer."

·This term though it may not have been guage of the venerable editor of the Govern- tended, expresses a great deal. The slave can plan and address. The Presbytery of Transylbut the privilege of judging for himself he can In 1832, Mr. Ritchie was the earnest advocate never enjoy. He is dependent on human beings

"Yes, something must be done—and it is the part of no honest man to deny it—of no free Woodruff & McBride, in another column. us-when every new census is but gathering its manufacturing Planes of excellent quality, at appalling numbers upon us—when, within a period equal to that in which this Federal Constitution has been in existence, those numbers will increase to more than two millions within Virment of Hardware may be found, which they store on Third street, a large and general assort-

A Fable for the Day.

met the plague going into Cairo, and accosted children, and to our grand-children, and greatgrand-children, to take care of themselves, and
to brave the storm." Is this to act like men?—
Heaven knows we are no fanatics—we detest

Cairo?" "To kill 3,000 people." Soon after
the same traveler met the plague again, and
said, "But you killed 30,000?" "Nay," the Heaven knows we are no fanatics—we detest the madness which actuated the Amis des Noirs. But something ought to be done. Means, sure rest." said, "But you killed 30,000?" "Nay," the plague replied, "I killed but 3,000—fear did the rest."

Bible Hlavery. We learn that Rev. Mr. Lyon, a Presbyterian of sermons in that city to prove that slavery is

the "Address to the Presbyterians of Kentucky," that he may see how deplorable is the condition tive there. But where is the voice of her sen- are groping in midnight darkness. So impenevery. The eye that then was pained as it wan- test conception of its evangelic features. The dered over fields desolated by slavery, is pained thought has never entered their minds, that its no longer. Instead of calling on his fellow-cit- eye beams with gospel love, that around its mouth plays a winning smile of spiritual affecwork of redeeming the State from a system of tion, and that every lineament reflects the light his philosophy. bondage that blights the joys of home, and with- of Heaven. If Mr. Lyon does not hasten hither ers the flowers of social happiness, as well as and tear away the veil, many of his brethren hearths of their forefathers for stranger homes- tion of awe, whenever we think of the intellechave stekened as they contemplated the intense vision pessessed by the subjects of mesmerism, already left their beloved State on account of curse of slavery, as it lay like a black cloud on who see through the tops or sides of their heads, the peculiar institution, and if that institution is the soil and exhaled its pestilential influences on sink into insignificance. Such a man must be to be fastened upon the State in perpetuity, the social circle. Such men, the very bone and capable of seeing through the back of his head, sinew of Virginia, the worthy descendants of and there we believe his spiritual eyes must be those great and good men who were nourished placed, whatever position his bodily eyes may on her bosom in the last century, are deserting occupy. How fearful the responsibility attendtheir native homes for others in the States ant upon the possession of such powers! Their where slavery is not known, and where the soil possessor should not be content with toiling all and society are not suffering from any hopeless day for the enlightenment of mankind. By night should he labor also. Indeed, we should monwealth is not yet so far gone in the fatal think the night the more pleasant season for embrace of slavery, but that she is able to rally work to him, for to him darkness must be as enism and ignorance corrected. Though this is her energies and throw the incubus from her light, and, to his keenly sensitive eye, the light the legitimate conclusion from his position, yet,

For the Examiner. MESSRS EDITORS:-A writer under the signature of "A Presbyterian," in your paper of Dec. 2d, has given what he terms a "simple statement and grasp the greatness and prosperity which of facts" in relation to the address to the Presthings beside to the heart of pro-slavery. And nothing but the wretched system of African byterians of Kentucky, by a committee of the of slavery exists by Divine appointment, never able size, and Morton & Griswold's books are Synod. The statement contains a variety of to cease, except by another revelation of the mistakes, and conveys an implication that the committee acted without proper authority when they published the address. The mistakes of the writer (unintentional I doubt not,) do injustice to the committee, and weaken the authority

The Synod, in 1834, (not "in 1830 or 1831," as your correspondent states,) passed a series of resolutions favoring Instruction and Gradual Emancipation, (not "Gradual Emancipation terprising sons. Every year her case becomes until it was published, it was because they did salvation with fear and trembling, by the aid of more hopeless, and unless she speedily rises and not attend the meeting of the committee-of the general principles of action taught in his with the strength still left her, throw off the in- which meeting due notice was given to all the precepts, revealed to us for our guidance. members. If the address "was not submitted to the Synod" for its adoption, it was because the Synod had directed that another disposition of t should be made.

The resolutions of the Synod were drawn up by the late Judge Green and the writer of the address, and were fully as strong as the address and the plan which were based upon them .-These resolutions were passed in a full Synod and by a large majority of votes. Colonisation was not mentioned in the resolutions-not because the Synod was not favorable to the colonisation cause, which it has always been, but because it was deemed best to present simply a plan of instruction and emancipation, leaving it to masters to provide for their emancipated bondmen in whatever way might seem to each one the most advisable.

The abolition riots in the East, which occurred during the summer of 1835, subsequent to the adoption of the resolutions, and just previous the public mind and a jealousy of all movements in favor of freedom, which prevented most of the Presbyteries from taking any further action on the subject. The time was regarded by many of the warmest advocates of emancipation, as unfavorable for pressing any plan, in consequence of the distempered state of popular feeling, produced by the violent movements of the abolitionists and their opponents. Only one of the Presbyteries took any action either approbatory or condemnatory of the never attain to manhood. He is doomed to pu- vania directed the address to be read to each of

Came of Flowers. Mr. C. M. Beckwith, at the "Maxwell book store," has presented us with a set of cards for playing the "game of Flowers, or Floral Whist." The publisher says, "The study of the language of flowers is not only interesting to most of the essential part of a fashionable education of a young lady, if not of a substantial one; and the day is not far distant, when every one pretending to a polite education, will be able to

"Gather a wreath from the garden bowers,"
And tell the wish of his heart in flowers."

This is not the occasion on which to advocate the beauties or advantages of this study. Suffice it to say, that the game of Flowers, embracing, as it does, one of the largest lists yet would be preferred by many with slaves to per- number of the Review. All who dread the sentiment, affords not only a delightful source | wealth without them. of amusement for old and young, of either sex. but is a simple and expeditious mode of fixing am aware, upon the ground taken in your edito-

The communication of "Moses" was re-

The writer of the following article says, "! was brought up among slaves; I have scarcely a relation that does not own them-my father

largely."

To the Editors of the Examiner We take the liberty of sending him a copy of GENTLEMEN:- I admit that your reply to President Shannon's address is sufficient, and all of their attention to this subject -nor can they of his brethren here, and perchance take pity that the friends of Emancipation could reason- their vested rights. To my mind this is an allupon them and come to their rescue. We as- ably desire, yet I feel so much pity for such sufficient argument against immediate abolition, sure him that a wide field for labor is open be- sentiments, and for the christian who can ginia, and all its blighting influences are still ac- fore him, that a vast majority of his brothers utter them, that I must ask your indulgence himself.) For who could stand the enormous while I add a few words to what you have taxation which would be rendered inevitable by as many have done before him, without favoring to use it aright?

prates about, if truth and reason be elements of The President says the philosophy of negro sensibly to affect, immediately, the monied value slavery consists in its proper adaptation to the of the slave. If so, then no question need, at sears and blasts the fields, he is now engaged in will go to the grave in their deplorable igno- wants, necessities, and happiness of mankind, present, to be raised, as to what shall be done ustifying those who seek to perpetuate this rance and delusion. Poor, pitiable men! To including master and slave. If the social and bondage, and in condemning as traitors all who spend life in the presence of this institution, all political experience of men in all ages, and es- those who are now served in all the unpleasant convenient for both teacher and pupil. The echo the sentiments that he spake years ago the while dreading, deploring it as a curse, pecially of the people of the United States, in and menial offices of life, will continue, for this cheapness is also a recommendation. Either of when his mind was in the freshness and ful- when in fact, it is one of Heaven's choicest regard to the effects of African slavery, upon generation, to be served in like manner to the these works contains a sufficient amount of geblessings! We have often heard it said that af- the well-being of society, be taken as the stand- end of their days. Very gradually other habits Virginia has, since Mr. Ritchie so eloquently flictions are blessings in disguise, but, truly, and of truth in relation to this matter, then I and other resources will spring up. A free white By mastering what is contained in one of these denounced the withering influence of slavery, slavery is the most thoroughly disguised blessing can say, without fear of proof to the contrary, population will take the place of the present colbeen experiencing still more bitterly its many that we ever knew. So completely is its real that slavery in no form has subserved the wants ored laborers faster than they would wear away many, or any good citizen will leave Kentucky bitter evils. Her patriotic sons are deserting the character hidden, that we experience a sensa- necessities, and happiness of mankind. The common and better instincts of humanity have guarded and gradual removal of the evil in ones-The free States of the North-west, which are tual greatness! and the moral keenness which at all times been in opposition to human opgirding themselves for a race of true national must belong to the man who can pierce through pression, in whatever form it presented itself. greatness and renown, are every year enriched the disguise and tring its genuine character to None but tyrants have been the advocates of everywhere in Kentucky, which has already with immigrants from Virginia whose hearts view. In comparison with his, the powers of slavery, or ever can be; though many professing taken place in and around Louisville; whether to be filled with the milk of human kindness for any general measure of relief be adopted or not.

Mr. Shannon, in his address, teaches the doc-

trine that the African, in his bondage here, is

undergoing a state of probation as a conse-

chains of slavery more closely.

quence of his moral degradation and general unfitness for civil liberty; but he does not inform us when this pupilage shall end; though the inference is irresistable from his premises, that it must cease when the subject has had his heathhim, the President wades on through many passages of doubtful or not well-understood scripture, to prove that slavery may, or ought to be perpetual, regardless of the fact that the slave may have become a better man than his master. Does the President mean that the institution Divine mind, revoking it? If this be his opinion, then he stands excused, by us at least, of any sia on account of his advocacy of slavery. At the same time, we, who entertain different notions-and there are millions of us who do, of the document-and of course they deserve and practice upon them-have some slight grounds at least, to look out for a visitation upon us of the wrath of Heaven, for our wilful opposition to his divine decrees. As well might ern papers. we set at naught the institution of the Sabbath. the Lord's supper, Baptism, or any other of the divine ordinances, as this of slavery, if it have native clime, an exile voluntary in appearance, and they see nothing but wreck and ruin and to draft a plan of instruction and emancipation the seal of God upon it, for the eternity of its fertile, but now smitten with sterility, frown in churches urging its adoption: and to lay this except from dire necessity, and I shall have We close by calling our readers' attention to the every direction, and there is nothing to cheer plan and address before each of the Presbyte- no hesitation in rejecting the whole Bible, for them in the present, or to stimulate their hopes rians, that they might take action upon the sub- that single reason, as the mere product of man. of the future. A leaden languor reposes on every ject. The Committee met, appointed a Secre- But I reason differently. Many things were interest. They then cast their eyes towards tary, agreed upon the details of the plan, and permitted, both by Christ and the Apostles, to those younger commonweaths that have re- directed the Secretary (not "the Chairman") to which they by no means gave their sanction; cently started on the career of national prosper- draft the address and re-assemble the committee and yet they advised concerning them. Christ ity and renown. The contrast is overpowering, as soon as it was prepared. A majority of the taught the world that ignorance was detrimen until now. Better now than never. I intend to and with sighs upon the lip and tears upon the committee assembled agreeably to notice, and tal to human happiness, and that knowledge was cheek, they bid adien to the old familiar things after hearing it read unanimously approved of a part or element of godliness; yet he did not that make the haunts of their boyhood precious the whole document. The Secretary was di- set up a school, and take the lead in teaching rected, in conformity with the instructions of the world Astronomy, or the Art of Navigation, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, and you the Synod, to publish the address in pumphlet which was so important to facilitate the spread will find men who have been driven, reluctant. form, (not "In the papers of the day,") and to of the gospel in distant lands. He was aware ly, from the Old Dominion. Ask any one of send a copy to each church session, and to the of the great inconvenience of this ignorance of There is a want of that economy which the thousands you will there find, why he left Moderator of each Presbytery. The committee the people, and could, no doubt, have remedied is to be seen in the free States. The blacks are his early home, and there is but one answer to in all their proceedings acted according to the it if he had willed so to do; yet he permitted it that question. Slavery is banishing from Vir- directions of the Synod. If one or two mem- to exist. From which we are not to suppose he bers of the committee did not see the address sanctioned it; He left man to work out his own

> The people of Kentucky will not now look to Genesis or Exodus for light in conducting their political affairs. They will act upon the proposition laid down by President Shannon, "that happiness is the true end and aim of our being," and wisely use those means-be they what they may-that give the best promise of success, even though it be to rid the State of sla very. I am not advocating the claims of the negro, but of the white man, to our aid .-The best end happiest condition of both races can be found only in their entireseparation; and though the negro should be the sufferer by the process, yet a principle of self-preservation justifies the white man in seeking the result .-"The greatest good to the greatest number" affords a rule of action founded in truth and justice, from which the injured minority have no right to appeal. The time will come up in the history of Kentucky, when dire necessity will force us to form a principle of self-preservation, to get rid of the slave population either peaceably or by forcible means. As wise men, we should anticipate this coming and growing trouble, by removing in time, whilst we can without much inconvenience, this cause of future difficulty. The limits of slavery, throughout the civilised world, are being more and more circumscribed from year to year, and shall Kentucky be a portion of that limited space upon which slavery shall eventually be accumulated. with all its sickening and blighting concomitants. Let others do as they will, but as for Kentucky, she will consult wisdom, I hope and believe, and save herself from so great a calam-GREEN RIVER.

Thoughts on Gradual Emancipation. The attempt was made, in a former article, to how that the conviction for a long time has been nearly universal in Kentucky, that slavery is uneconomical to a ruinous extent; but that yet should be able to do without it, from indolence and sex, under the false idea, if slaves were with- you will be entertained, if not convinced. drawn, that their mothers, wives, sisters, and The seventh article is an able discussion of daughten, must, of necessity be reduced to the the Free-Soil movement. this utterly erroneous impression is removed, it is notices. believed that the shifts of a poor gentleman To all who love to think we co

The answer to all this sophistry, trenches. the sentiments of flowers indelibly on the memmerits of the varios schemes affoat for redress-Mr. Beckwith has a large assortment of gift ing the grievances under which we groan. If I books arranged for the approaching holidays .- understood you aright, you did not thereby in His assortment contains books of all kinds—the tend to enforce the same rule upon your corres most splendidly illustrated English works, the pondents. I highly approve and commend you most beautiful works that have issued from the "masterly reserve." Neither is it my intentio American press, illustrated editions of standard to venture far upon this debateable ground. Only works, annuals, pictorial books for children, &c. the line of my remarks obliges me to state the the worst in our day. We will leave it to our it thus: "For what purpose are you entering It is a pleasure to look at the books, even if one probable working of various schemes (without pretending to weigh or compare their respective dard of the gold coinage. merits,) in order to show, that, under any proba ble, I had almost said any possible contingency

two, abundantly to serve us, in the more mental

It is a sad necessity, as it seems to me, that we must for a long while yet, look upon slaves as property. Those who own them are justly entitled to look to the Commonwealth, which has legalised property in them, for ample indemnity should any rash interference be attempted with (not to mention its shocking cruelty to the slave the attempt to buy up all the slaves in Kentucky, President Shannon talks somewhat grandilo- in order to inflict the curse of instantaneous quently about the philosophy of certain things, freedom upon the slaves before they are prepared the reader with a glimpse of the philosophy he

I take the bearing of all this to be, that any wise or legal mode of approaching this question must make emancipation so very gradual as not with them when they are free. And of course is decidedly superior to the old, being more under any wise and judicious system, for the their species, in honeyed words sing the ayren free white labor will cast out slave labor, and song of "All is well," whilst they rivet the those who are able to employ servants at all. will employ the free and the white, whether the Canaanite remain in the land or not. A. C _____n

J. D. Nourse. From the following notice in the New York Tribune, it will be seen that Mr. Nourse is about to deliver a course of lectures in New York .-We have no doubt of his success. From the remarks of the editor of the Tribune, we infer that he has never been "out West." Here we do in defiance of the absurdity in which it involves not consider Louisville an obscure place, inasmuch as it contains near 50,000 inhabitants, and might have contained a good many more. The establishment of Messrs. Morton & Griswold, the publishers of Mr. Nourse's work, is as extensive as most of the bookstores in the Eastern cities. "The West" is a place of considerfound everywhere in it. The difficulty here is that most persons seldom look at a book till it is praised in Eastern papers. The Louisville Journal, which, we suppose, has a circulation several times as great as that of the Home Journal, spoke highly of "The Past and its Legacies" on its first appearance. Yet few. we believe, besides the writer of the notice. read the book before it had been lauded in East-

J. D. Nourse, Esq., of Bardstown, Ky., the author of "The Legacies of the Past," one of the most profound and luminous books upon the Philosophy of Society, that has appeared in this country, arrived in town a day or two since, work, to which we have alluded, was the subeveral numbers of "The Home Journal," summer. The opinion was expressed at the time that it was one of the most powerful and original compositions that had been produced so young an author since Edmund Burke made his advent in the literary world. By this cession, (and which came out under all the disadvantages of obscurity in place, publisher and Mr. Nourse suddenly became famous as a thinker, a logician, and a writer. He is now in the City for the purpose of giving a series of public discourses upon the nation and the era, and their relations, obligations, duties,

The Massachusetts Quarterly Meview. We have read the December number of this periodical with great pleasure. Its articles are criminating, pungent, lively, thought-stirring article, we have not read for a long while. One there seems an effort for intensity of expression, a straining for effect. So vigorous a writer has no occasion for studied intensity. His barning thoughts will readily enough find burning words in which to express themselves, and he need have no anxiety about producing an effect. Effect lies in thoughts, not in words, and thoughts capable of effect are never uttered in vain.

And one further suggestion we must make.-Why not stick to the exact truth? Why say that all the pulpits in the land are in favor of slavery? Truth, simple, plain truth is always States. It will be found to be very useful.the best. It is not always spicy, but we cannot There is a considerable amount of statistilive on spice. In fact, we can do without spice and yet live.

The second article, on the Legality of American slavery, does not convince us of the soundness of its positions, The object of the writer, to prove the illegality of slavery, has, of course, our sympathy, but we fear he fails in its accomplishment. Were illegality and immorality synonymous terms, the end proposed could be easily attained; but, unfortunately, much that is very immoral in this world is very legal. Legality does not always claim relationship to the family of Right, not even cousinship in the most remote degree.

The third article is an able and, to us, convincing dissertation on the Law of Evidence. The point which the writer would establish is. that evidence should be admitted without regard | tion, and the wants of the citizens of the Unito the religious belief of the witness, to his interest, or want of interest in the question at vorable reception to be given to the succeeding issue. "We would utterly abolish the distinctions of competency or incompetency, as appli- an account of this remarkable woman, we read ed to witnesses. The credibility of testimony alone should be regarded."

The fourth article is a pleasing notice of interesting writer, Walter Savage Landor. The fifth article presents a sketch of the new

Postal reform is the subject of the sixth artithere were multitudes who would still cling to it cle, and it is reform with a vengeance. No one condition seemed equal to hers. Her life has from habit, from inexperience as to what they can accuse the writer of proposing half-way an interest attached to the lives of but few sovemeasures. One cent for all distances by sea and love of luxury and ease, though with the certain- land is the rate proposed. Nonsense, do you ty of inevitable loss; and from a chivalrous feel- say, dear reader? Don't you say so, until you ing of compassion towards the weaker and better have read the article. Read it. We promise

trouble of thinking, and to whom things, as they are, are just as things ought to be, should be warned not to open this, or any number of the

The cholers at New York, the authorities and their physicians declare, still shows ade cided ntion. At quarantine, where there are no new cases, disinfectants have been freely used, and they give assurance that every sanatary care has been taken in the city.

The California gold sent to Philadelphia by the ecretary of War, was asseyed on Friday last, and found to be in quality considerable above the stan-

ceived too late for this week's paper. It will there will be likely to be left to us a remnant of cording to the annual report of the Secretary of the appear in our next.

Treasury is \$69,805,104 56. OUR NATIONAL DERT. -The National debt. ac

NOTES ON MEDICAL MATTERS AND MEDICAL MEN IN LONDON AND PARIS. By David W. Yandell, M. D.

This volume consists of articles contribute to the Louisville Medical Journal while the author was a student of medicine in Europe .-They were received with great favor by the profession; and some copies have been bound for the use of the author's friends. These letters furnish evidence of the young author's talents and industry. They show that he went abroad for the purpose of study. The volume contains much that must be highly interesting to the members of the medical profession; it certainly gives valuable information on subjects of interest to the general reader.

ROSWELL C. SMITH'S QUARTO GEOGRAPHY .- R M. SMITH'S MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

These two works are in the quarto formform which dispenses with the necessity of having the maps in a separate volume. This form ographical knowledge for all school purposes .volumes, the pupil will have a better idea of geography than he will by attempting to learn all that is comprised in larger works.

Each of these works has its excellencies tion. Indeed, should the present convulsions of The former has a larger number of illustrations, Europe long continue, that must soon happen while those in the latter are executed in better

> For a copy of the former we are indebted to Messrs. Bradley & Anthony, of Cincinnati, and Tuesday evening is set apart, the winter through, for one of the latter to Messrs. Morton & Griswold, of Louisville.

> CHAMBERS' EDUCATIONAL COURSE .- We have received from Mr. J. V. Cowling, copies of several works belonging to this course, and have ence, feels privileged to stay away; and course examined them with the greatest satisfaction .-These volumes were originally published in Edinburgh, and have been republished in this coun- of them women, present at these lectures. try by A. S. Barnes & Co., of New York. All Wednesday evening is regular "church night" the publications of the Chambers' have met with a very extensive sale, and nearly all have been republished in this country. The books belonging to the Educational Course, previous to republication in this country passed through the hands of Dr. D. M. Reese, who has made many valuable additions. The volumes before

1. Elements of Physiology. By Dr. G. Ham-

2. Elements of Geology. By David Page. 3. Elements of Chemistry. By D. B. Reid, M. D., F.R. S. E.

4. Elements of Zoology.

These works seem to us admirably arranged for the use of schools. They do not contain mere flippant talk about science, but solid information imparted in a scientific manner.-Many school books, instead of presenting sci-

our respect.

for the concluding numbers of this delightful morning-gown and an open collar, the moment ject of an elaborate and masterly review, in Miscellany to Mr. G. W. Noble, who now has be rises from the supper table. This rush and the work complete. If any parent wishes to turmoil, and constant shifting of the drame's give his child a holiday present which will be scenes, is, I suppose, the tax we have to pay read with eagerness, and loved and valued still for being a great city. It has its attractions. more highly after it has been read, let him buy but I often find myself thinking, and sometimes this work. And when the child has laid down saying, "something too much of this." Less a volume, the parent may take it up, and be as would suit me better, and better fill out my idea much delighted as the child. It will thus "bless of the propriety and beauty of the Home Cirhim that gives, and him that takes." In the CLE. But one gets in the whirl, in spite of himwhole series, it will be difficult to find a page which is not full of instructive and interesting

Goder's Lady's Book .- We neglected in our lay them over till next week, when you shall last number to acknowledge the reception of the hear from me again. First, however, let me ask January No. of this Magazine. It is a decided you if you have read "The Salamander," by improvement upon preceding numbers, and the Elizabeth Oakes Smith? If you have not, do full of life and interest. The first is on the Po- publisher promises that there shall be no failing so at once. It is a treat—of what kind I will litical Destination of America, and a more distoff during the year. We believe that he all not say, now. It seems to be a puzzle to the ways fulfile his promises. This magazine must critics of the Eastern daily press, for they have have an immense circulation, if the publisher is next to nothing to say about it. It is a remarkfault we had to find with it, that in the style repaid for the expense incurred in procuring able book-but quite as remarkable in being a engravings. In this number there are articles magnificent conception deformed, and almost from the pens of Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Ellet, Miss Leelie, Grace Greenwood, Fitz-Greene Halleck. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Washington Irving, T S. Arthur, and other distinguished writers.

> LEWIS'S FREE SGIL, SLAVERY AND TERRITO RIAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES .- The publisher has favored us with a copy of this mapwhich shows at a glance, the relative size of the free and the slave States, and the extent of the territory which has not yet been formed into cal information connected with the map.-Among other things, we are told that in the Revolutionary War, the proportion of troops to population was:

In New England, In the three Middle States. 1 to 161 In the six Southern States. 1 to 24 In Massachusetts, 1 to 7 In Connecticut. In Pennsylvania. In Virginia, -1 to 22 In Georgia, 1 to 20 1 to 37 In South Carolina.

ARBOTTS HISTORY OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS .-This is the first volume of a series of historical works which Mr. Abbott intends to publish for American readers. In writing these works he proposes to keep in view the feelings, the posiones. Though we had read many works giving this with a great deal of pleasure. The work is written with so much clearness, that a child fountain-head of the English Language. Teach, can understand it with case. A history of ers, too, whose limited pecuniary means, and Mary, Queen of Scots, could scarcely fail to be interesting. The reigning queen of one coun-Tide-theory of Capt. Davis, of the U. S. Coast try, the queen dowager of another, and the heir part, would not only be greatly improved themexpectant to the throne of another, the eyes of the world were turned upon her. No earthly

One source of interest is the character of Mary. She was a woman; her enemy, Elizabeth, was only a queen.

ABBOTT'S HISTORY OF CHARLES 1st. - The second volume of the series, is an extremely interperformance of the most servile offices. Until The number closes with short reviews and one of the most remarkable, as well as most imesting work-interesting because it treats of portant epochs in English History-and bemend this cause of the agreeable and discriminating man-

We are indebted for our copies to Mr. J. V. Cowling, corner of Main and Fourth ats.

A THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL TREATISE OF PARTURITION, by Heary Miller, M. D., Professor of Obstetrice, de., in the Medical Depart. ment of the University of Louisville.

The above is the title of a work which has been long looked for by the multitude of students who have attended the lectures of our friend, Dr. Miller. It is at length in process of publication, and we understand from the publishers, will be completed towards the close of the coming month. It would be out of place, if we know the author less well-if we were igorant of the high esteem in which he is held by his classes—if we had not on more than one pasion had evidence of his ability as a writer, and his skill as a practitioner, to foretell the

haracter of his forthcoming book. We feel fe, however, in saying that the work will be worthy of its author, and will exhibit labor and thought, careful and extensive observation, and ripe scholarship, and the style and character of the whole book eminently practical. Mr. J. V. Cowling is the publisher.

Things in Cincinnati. Correspondence of the Louisville Examiner.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20, 1848. Gentlemen :-- In the matter of social gaiety, I have not known Cincinnati so duli for a number of years, in the month of December, as it is now. Public amusements abound. For example, we have two theatres open every night, a circus, a museum, and an exhibition of the "In fernal Regions." But private parties seem to have taken to some extent, the form of public soirces for benevolent purposes, and to be compounding for literary and scientific lectures, musical entertainments, and exhibitions of works of Art-of which there are one, two, or three, almost every night. As a "type of the times" in the chief city of

the West, let us look a little more closely into

this matter than I had intended to do when I sat

down to write you. And first, as a regular thing, six nights in the week both of the thes. tres are open—the museum, ditto—and ditto Apollo Hall, in which the Greek Slave is on exhibition. What in addition? Why, each Monday evening is now occupied by Mr. John C. Zachos, one of our ambitious, but quiet and unobtrusive student-citizens, with a course of Lectures on English Poets and Poetry, from Geoffrey Chaucer, down to John Keats. Every for one of the course of lectures provided by the Young Mon's Mercantile Library Association. I might almost say that this evening is sanctified to this purpose-for upon it no one who makes any pretensions to literature or sciquently, it is no uncommon thing to see ten. eleven, and twelve hundred persons, a full half here, and, on it religious services are well attended by communicants; but notwithstanding. we are this Wednesday evening to have a concert by Mrs. Fogg, and a lecture on Beauty and Health, and their preservation, by Dr. Banning. Thursday (to-morrow) evening, the Hutchinson Family give their fifth musical entertain ment here, and will draw out 1500 people, at least, "rain or shine," as they have done four times already. Friday and Saturday evenings. we are to have a couple of soirees, gotten up chiefly by a number of our public spirited women, for the benefit of the Fire Department -And thus ends the week; but I should have sta-5. Elements of Drawing and Perspective. By ted that three evenings of it, in addition to all the other things, were supplied with a Fair in behalf of the funds of the Instruction and Relief Society of the city.

And so it runs on, the season round! Entertainment follows entertainment as regularly and surely as night follows night; and such are ence as a dignified lady, bring her before us as a the inducements to attend them, founded in nov. slattern, slipshod, with careless dress, and un- elty, benevolence, art, the love of music, &c. combed hair. In these books, she never loses that there is no hope for one to remain within doors, by his own fireside, unless he takes off self, and moves with it.

There are divers and sundry bits of literary and social news, which I intended writing down for you, when I commenced writing, but I must strangled in the birth, as for any other quality.

Do the people who read the Examiner, know anything, or care anything, about Pork? It's a great thing here, and like everything else, is rising. For that description of it called Mess. \$9 50 per bbl., would have been gladly taken two or three weeks ago, whereas \$10 is now refused by holders. Even the dirty porkers are rising-mud, bristles and all. A fortnight ago they sold for \$3 25 ber 100 lbs. net. Last week they got up to \$3 50@3 60, and now they are selling at \$3 75! If you want to rise in the world, just turn porkers. Flour is now selling at \$3 75@3 85 per bbl; Whiskey at 161,@ 161/c. per gallon; Wheat at 75c. per bushel: Corn at 27@30e.; "and other things in proper-

Yours, respectfully, Worthy of Imitation.

The School Committees of towns at the East, have recently recommended that a copy of Webster's Dictionary, (Quarto unabridged,) be placed in each of the principal schools, for the use of those pupils sufficiently advanced to be benefited by it, and as a book of reference for he teacher. To obtain an intimate knowledge of our own language, which we are to use in the transaction of business, or the enjoyments of every waking hour of life, is one of the principal objects of school education. What benebe placed within the reach of the rising generation? Many intelligent, active-minded children. whose parents are too poor to provide the work for their families, may thus have access to the ing the advantages the work is designed to imselves, but would be so much better qualified to instruct their pupils that it would amply repay the comparatively trifling expense.

Appointments by the Governor. MILITARY. John Conn, Major of the 26th Regiment. SHERIFFS. Richard L. Smith, for Casey County.

Harrison Gill, for Bath County. William Reid, for Clay County. Philip C. Slaughter, for Nelson County. Richard Curd, for Warren County. Lewis Read, for Larue County.

Francis Walker, for Monroe County. James Trosper, for Laurel County. Leonard Branson, for Perry County.

Important Slave Case. The Jury in the Kentucky Slave case, in which several citizens of Marshall, Michigan, were defendents in a prosecution for rescuing fu-gitives from the hands of their owners or agents, which has just closed at Detroit, gave a verdict of a for the plaintiff of \$1,900 and costs. We are glad to see the law enforced in the Courts of the North; for that is a process which will much more readily reconcile the people of the South to Emancipation, than outside interposition without regard to law or practical results. Let the people and authorities of the non-slavehold-ing States fairly construe and never obstruct the

according to our opinion, scarcely less the vic-tims of slavery than the slaves themselves; and they will then listen, with fraternal regard, to the voice of precept and example in favor of liberating their slaves.—Cin. Chron.

From the following excellent article, which pears in the Paducah West Kentuckian, I will be seen that in the western part of our State, the people are thinking of the great sub-

ect of emancipation: THE SLAVE QUESTION.—We have recently THE some excellent articles Louisville Examiner, in reference to the What we most admire in the size question of this momentous question, is the eration and fairness which has uniformly marked the course of the talented editors of merkee his ralushle paper. There is no single ques sbott which we feel so intensely as we do this one, or one in which we think the terests of the State are more deeply in-It is painful to observe how sensitive of our Southern politicians are in referto the discussion of a question which is so estely connected with the prosperity of the South, and which, if not met soon, will have at some distant day, to be met in a manner much mare painful than that of mere discussion. note paint. heial blindness, when they shut their eyes to orls which are inevitable in their nature, and estructive in their tendencies, and which must mer or later involve a portion of our population in consequences the most direful. Why does Kentucky occupy her comparatively low nosition in relation to States which are her juposition and which have fewer natural advantages to encourage their industry? There is but one nestion, and that is the existence of slavery.

nstarsi and sensible answer to be given to this This is the incubus which oppresses Southern prosperity, and which must forever prevent any ormanent improvement in their condition. At this moment, Kentucky would have possessed more than double her present population, and would have occupied a station of unrivalled prosperity, but for this canker at her heart's As lovers of our country, we could wish every editor in the State, possessed of the same moral courage and independence which has characterised the editors of the Examiner, and then we should have a flood of light poured in upon our population, which would point out to them the true road to national greatness, as well as of private virtue, without which true greatness cannot exist. When the Kentucky onvention shall assemble, we trust this question will meet with proper consideration, and that the wisest means may be adopted for the extinguishment, at no distant day, of this Hyirs-headed monster.

Once more we say, success to the Examiner. and to all who exhibit a kindred spirit in the cause of oppressed humanity.

Old Opinions.

The following extracts show the views of some strong and leading minds twenty-eight years ago. It is well for the present generation to be occasionally reminded of the opinions and feelings prevalent in the earlier, shall we say better days of the Republic?

THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY TO NEW TERRIport.-We select from the Evening Post of 1820 some passages from speeches delivered in the House of Assembly of New York, on the 14th ohn C. Spencer, of Albany, and the

Mr. Spencer .- New York had, to her immortal honor, declared that after 1827, slavery should no longer exist within her borders. He had hoped the detestation of the abominable ractice was as unstimous as it was cordial .--But it seemed to be otherwise. I ask gentlemen tates, and view the immense region between the Mississippi and the Pacific-a region varying in climate, adapted to the constitutions and habits of the inhabitants of every part of the nion, rich in a fertile soil, inviting the migraion of our posterity, if not of the present generstion. This region, if inhabited by a race of orts and those of the Pacific, and thence to Inis and China. Its importance to us is incalcalable. The fate of that fairest portion of the giverse, depends upon the decision of this uestion. Shall it be doomed to the foul stain of slavery, or shall it be the abode of freedom and independence? It was purchased by the ommon fund of this nation, to which the State of New York has contributed more than \$100 .-00,000. Shall we and our children be excluded from its common and equal enjoyment?-Tost this will be the inevitable effect of allowng slavery there, is easily shown. Those who we had any acquaintance with the slaveholdng States, know perfectly well that there exists among them but two classes of society, the very wealthy and respectable, and the poor, servile and degraded; that in them that most useful porion of our citizens, which we call the middle class, is unknown. Labor, being confined to the blacks, shares in the contempt and degradation of those who perform it; hence personal abor is despised-a white man must either he the owner of slaves, or must be degraded to their level or below it. Such is the constant efvery be admitted into this portion of the Union, t will be a virtual exclusion of the Northern emigrant. The State of Illinois and the Terriory of Missouri, contrasted only by the one rejecting slavery and the other having practical-ly admitted it, offer a practical proof of the cor-which weighed 228 ounces. ectness of these remarks. A caricature has seen exhibited in England, representing an American holding a scroll in one hand, containing the words of our Declaration of Independence, "all men are born free and equal," while the other hand is employed in lashing a misera-ble female! Who does not feel humbled at the gross inconsistency? Guilty as we are, I thank od we are not responsible for the original ransgression-Britain forced slavery upon us. posed.

but the Crown and Privy Council of Britain Judge Irving .- Louisiana, of which the Terriory of Missouri forms a part, was purchased of hat the Constitution gave Congress the power 900. o dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory and other prop-United States." That another clause in the Constitution vested Congress with owers to make all laws which should be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the sted by the Constitution in the Government of the United States. The United States, vant. herefore, had complete sovereignty over this Terntory, with the power of devising such reguations as were necessary for its good government, and with the right to see that the same were properly enforced. All that could be renired of the United States by the inhabitant Missouri, was, that they should be admitted as early as possible into the Union, and when ormed into new States enjoy the privileges of American citizens, and "have guaranteed to them a Republican form of Government." The hibition of slavery did not interfere with the Constitutional privileges, nor with their indeendence and sovereignty. Indiana, Illinois and Ohio had been admitted into the Union upon the express condition that slavery was not to be perhad the power of preventing the extension of was also apparent from the 9th section of the 1st article of the Constitution, which provided that "the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States, then existing, should think proper to admit should not be prohibited by Con-Atlas of to-morrow morning:

Atlas of to-morrow morning:

BHOLERA.—A daughter of Mr. Joseph George, about 1808." In the session of 1807, an act was passed, prohibiting the importation of slaves into the Union after the 1st January, with any of the rights and privileges possessed by the States or by individuals: and if this act is Constitutional, had not Congress equally the power to prevent the migration of slaves from portation or the migration of slaves from portation or the migration of slaves? The internal traffic in slaves between the citizens of different States may, therefore, be equally prohibited with the traffic between the several prohibition. different States may, therefore, be equally prohibited with the traffic between them and the sub-

it in their Territorial Governments, and to require such absolute inter puire such absolute interdiction as a condition upon which the same shall be admitted into the

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. This report is of great length, and is principally ccupied with arguments in favor of the tariff of 1846, similar to those used by the President in his nessage. We think it unnecessary to occupy our nmns with the whole of this report, and there fore confine ourselves to such selections as we onsider useful:

The total receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1848, were Add bal. in treasury July 1st, 1847......

Total means..... Balance in treasury July 1st, 1848..... 153,534 timated receipts to 30th June, 1849, inclu period

Balance in treasury July 1st, 1819..... The Secretary carries his estimates to 30th June. 1850, giving the receipts at \$38,253,694, and the xpenditures at \$33,213,152; leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st July, 1850, of \$5,040,542. Unless new and extraordinary expenditures are anthorised by Congress," says the report, "no further loans will be required, and the public debt av be reduced.

In reference to our acquisitions on the Pacific. he report says:

"Distant now as are our possessions upon the acific, if we would desire to extend to them the enefits and blessings of the American Union, and unite them with us in the bonds of an ever-aug menting commerce and intercourse, there is at present nothing but steamships that can perform hese important duties, in connexion with a rail road across the Isthmus of Panama. Such a road would always be useful for our trade from the Atntic and the Gulf with the western coast of America, and at least for heavy products with Asia, and especially with that portion of it near to or south of the equator, with the Islands in the In-dian Ocean, and with Australia, even if at some listant period a railroad should unite the Atlantic he Gulf and the Mississippi with our harbors upon the Pacific. That such a road will be made at some future period, upon the most practicable route, is not doubted, although, from the time and capital required, its completion unfortunately may be remote, but the railroad which private enterrise could build within a year or two across the Isthmus would answer all our present purposes, and would at once bring New York within ten days of the Pacific, and within thirty days of thins, and New Orleans still nearer, maintaining also the important communication between ou own harbors on the Atlantic, the Gulf, and the Pa

The report recommends the appointment consuls at Chagres and Panama; reciprocal free rade between the Canadas and the United States n all articles of the growth, manufacture, or projuction of either country-and also a similar reprocity with Mexico.

A new department is recommended to be estab ished, to which shall be confided various duties now performed by the Treasury, State and War departments. The new department to be confided to an individual known as the Secretary of the In

This report contains a variety of suggestions, which may be of advantage, if adopted by Con-

It appears that the whole public domain unsold amounts to 1,442,217,837 acres, which, at the present minimum price of \$1 25 per acre, would make an aggregate value of \$1,802,772,296. At 25 cents per acre they would bring \$360,554,459. This fund the Secretary considers fully adequate to the discharge of the public debt before maturity. It is our impresion that a portion of the public of Isnuary, that year, upon the Missouri Ques- lands could not be better applied than in the conlate Judge Irving, brother of Washington Ir- ney-as that would concentrate the trade of the world on this continent. The following is the concluding paragraph of the report:

"The various recommendations of this, my last inancial report, are respectfully submitted to the enlightened consideration of the two Houses of Congress. They are believed to be such as would best promote the true interest of the American othrow their eyes over the map of the United people. For them and for my country, and her lorious confederacy of sovereign and United States, I invoke the continual blessings of Heaven.
May the Union be harmonious, progressive, and
perpetual! May her course be one of honor,
peace and glory—of equity, justice, and good faith!
May each successive administration, in all time
to come, in faithfully discharging the arduous duerstion. This region, if inhabited by a race of hardy and independent citizens, would be the avenue to a direct trade between our Atlantic rectitude, may they be commended and sustained n every effort to promote the public good, and even their errors, which are the lot of humanity be regarded with indulgence, and overruled by a benignant Providence for the advancement of the happiness and welfare of our beloved country!

THE GOLD ASSAYED - Extraordinary Purity. The following letter from the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, to Secretary Walker, showing the assay of the California gold, we find in the Washington Union. The gold assayed vielded \$36,492. The purity is extraordinary, the gold lust yielding 982-3 pure gold; the melted gold vielding within 6-1000 or six dollars in the one housand dollars, of the mint standard of 900 .-This far exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine, and places the extraordinary purity of

the gold beyond controversy. MINT OF THE UNITED STATES. Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1848. Sir-On the 8th inst., we received, as I have already had the honor to inform you, the first defect in those States where a large portion of the posite of gold from California. It was depositpopulation consists of slaves. If, therefore, slaed by Mr. David Carter, who brought it from San Francisco by the Isthmus route. It weighed 1804.59 ounces troy, of which 1423.80 was from the lower surface mines, and 380.79 from those at Feather river. On the 9th inst., anoth-

> The gold was of two sorts in external charter, though apparently not different as to quality. The first, from the "dry diggins," was in grains, which averaged from one to two pennyweights; the other variety, from the swamp or margins of the streams, being in small flat spangles, of which, on an average, it would take six or seven to weigh one grain. Of these, by far the larger part of the deposites was com-

irginia, to her honor be it said, was the first to The gold was melted in six parcels, and the resist and remonstrate against the evil practice. loss by melting, due to the earthy and oxidable matter which disappears in this operation, avwere deaf to her entreaties, and those of other eraged about 21-3 per cent, of the original States. The first moments of emancipation weight. The loss thus reported as moderate, and shows that the gold had been carefully wash-

Assays of the melted gold were made with France, and by the terms of purchase was as soon as possible to be admitted into the Union in fineness from 892 to 897 thousandths; the a the principle of the Federal Constitution. At average of the whole being 894. This is he time of this purchase, in 1803, it was known slightly below the standard fineness, which is

The average value per ounce of the bullion be fore melting, is \$18 5 1-3; that of the same is bars, after meliting, is, \$18 50,

The whole value of the gold in the two depos ites was \$36,492, besides a few ounces reserved in the native state for the Secretary of War, at his request. Very respectfully, your faithful ser-

R. M. PATTERSON, Director.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 8 P. M. The barque Paez arrived at port to-day from Venezuela, and reports that Gen. Paez had possession of the city of Maracaibo. The Governmen troops had been defeated in several engagements by Paez. The ultimate triumph of Paez is looked upon as certain. Several towns have pronounced against Monarges

Destructive Pire-The Park Theatre Burned. NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 8 P. M.

On Saturday night a fire broke out about 7 P. M. in the Park street Theatre, which endangered the whole block. The American Bible House, Nasthe power of preventing the extension of the loss by the burning of the Park Theatre slavery within its newly acquired Territories, was \$60,001. The walls are only left standing.

We copy the following from the Lexingto Atlas of to-morrow morning:

be altogether prohibited, it must follow that the United States have power to suppress or interdict postage.

WASHINGTON, Dec., 14, 8 P. M. SENATE.

At the usual hour the Squate was called to o der by the President, and the journal of yesterday was read, and they then proceeded to the regula

Mr. Webster appeared to-day and took his seat. Sunary petitions and memorials were presente It was agreed that when the Senate should a urn it would adjourn until Monday. Pursuant to previous notice Mr. Cameron ask and obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the taking of a new census of the Unite

ed leave to introduce a bill authorizing that a con tract be made with Aspenwall and others, for the construction of a Railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, and on motion said bill was made special order of the day for Monday. Mr. Butler pronounced, in the Senate, a brie enlogy-upon announcing the death of Mr. Simms a member of the House. The usual resolutions were then passed, and the Senate without trans acting further business adjourned until Mor

Pursuant to previous notice Mr. Benton obta

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Walker Barber announced the death of Mr ams, member of Congress from South Carolina. and after pronouncing upon him a brief but elo-quent eulogy, the House passed the customary esolutions of condolence and mourning, an then adjourned without further business

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 8 P. M. The proceedings of the House to-day are unu portant, and that body adjourned over until Mo

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18-8 P. M. SENATE. was called to order at the usus

Numerous petitions were presented. A petition was presented by Mr. Cameron from sundry citizens, for the reduction o resent Tariff.

Mr. Sturgeon presented a petition for the reduc tion of the present rates of postage.

Mr. Douglass presented a petition from Henry O'Rielly for the right of way for a telegraph line brough the District of Columbia. The Vice President laid before the Senate a com

unication from the Secretary of State in relat

o California. On motion of Mr. Berrien, it was referred to the Judiciary Committee On motion of Mr. Atherton, that portion of the resident's Message, relating to the Tariff, the revenue, was taken up and referred to the com

ee on Finance. Mr. Renton then called up Aspenwall & Co.'s bill for the construction of a Railroad across the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. Benton spoke in favor of the bill and expressed his desire that it ought

Mr. Breezefavored a postponement of the sub-ject, as he had reason to believe that more favorble proposals would be offered. Mr. Hale also spoke in favor of the passage of the bill and gave his reasons why he thought it ought to pass.
Mr. Johnston, of Md., opposed the passage of

the bill in an argument of some length.

The bill was finally postponed and the Senate went into executive session and then adjourn-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House Mr. Vinton reported a bill for the purpose of supplying the deficiencies in the Treasury for the year 1849, which was refer-

The California, New México Territorial bill was Mr. Robinson, of Indiana, spoke upon the subject remarking that he preferred leaving the settle ment of the question arrising out of the acquisition of the new territories to the administration

Wentworth moved to lay the subject on the The Yeas and Navs were called-yeas 102. navs 82.

Mr. Giddings introduced a bill authorizing the people of the District of Columbia, both white and black, to express their opinions, by bal-Mr. Thompson called for the yeas and nays which

stood yeas 102, navs 77. After some unimportant business the House ad-

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 8 P. M. Sundry petitions and memorials were presen-

Agreeably to notice Mr. Breese asked and tained leave to bring in a joint resolution, which was read a first and second time by unanimous consent and referred to the committee on Judicis It related to a law explanatory of a law for making remuneration to

Mr. Miller asked leave to introduce a resolution calling for information respecting the purchase of Mr. Berrien objected to the granting of leave and the resolution, under the rules of the Senate lies over one day. After some further unimportant business, the

Senate went into Executive session and then ad-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES In the House, numerous petitions were presented and referred—one from Mr. Horace Greely rom the land reformers.

In the House, a lengthy debate ensued upon motion to refer that portion of the President's message as relates to the tariff to the committee Mr. Green, of Missouri, moved to lay the subject upon the table, and spoke in opposition to the

notion of reference. Horace Greely spoke at some length in its favo as he desired a speedy action upon the subject.

The discussion was continued by Messrs, Watts and Marvin in the affirmative, and by Messrs, Bayley and Fisher in the negative. The question wa

finally postponed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 8 P. M. SENATE.

Numerous petitions, &c., were read and refer-On motion, of Mr. Douglas, the bill of last ses sion, organizing the territories of Nebraski and Menesota, were taken up and referred to the committee on territories.

Mr. Downes obtained leave to introduce a bill

or the establishment of a line of steamers between New Orleans and Vera Cruz. A message, in writing, was received from the President by the hands of his private Secretary. The till pensioning the widow Mellon, was pass

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In the House, after the presentation of petitions &c., Mr. Greeley, introduced a resolution to en-quire into the practicability of using the Govern-ment vessels for the purpose of sending citizens to

The remainder of the morning session was most engaged in the discussion of the motion to refer the President's message.

Nothing worthy of report transpired during this debate.

From Yucatan The schooner John Bell, Capt. McLaughlin, ar rived yesterday, after a quick passage from Sisal. She left there the brig Mary Allen, loading for New York, and a Spanish brig and the brig Harriet for

this port.

By this arrival we have files of papers from Me rida to the 25th. commanded by G. W. Prince. The captain, his wife and a sailor were drowned by the upsetting of a small boat the morning of the 2d ult. The vessel struck on the 1st. She was a Boston ship, bound from Hamburg to Vera Cruz with a valuable cargo. There were twenty-one persons aboard, of who nine were passengers. They reached Sisal the night of the 5th. Measures were at once taken to

save as much of the cargo as possible.

Gravous complaints are made in the Yucatan papers of the English, who are charged with importing arms and ammunitions from New Orleans into the Belize, and then selling them to the Indians by way of Bacular. A vessel is mentioned as regularly engaged in this trade, which belongs to a well known house at Belize.

The military events recorded in the file before

us are of minor importance. The whites are almost uniformly made successful; the Indians fly like cowards whenever attacked. So say the reports, but the facts are scarcely worth translating N. O. Pic., 9th.

Another Cure for the Chelera. following extract from a letter stating the treatment of cholera, successfully practiced in the

government of Kloffe, Russia: government of Kioffe, Russia:

"I have upwards of three hundred people at work, and the cholera all around us and amongst us; 60 of my people were taken ill, but the great matter is to take the disease at the beginning, so I called them together and explained the symptoms, which are loss of appetite, a heavinessand a disagreeable sensation at the pit of the stomach. I immediately administered to those who were seized, one glass and a half of spirits of white in a glass of water, with four or five teaspoonsful of powdered charcoal, and three drops of oil of mint, and the patient took violent exercise until a strong prespitation was induced, and all my patients recovered; those who were weakly I administered the charcoal to in a fresh egg beat up with little water, milk warm.

"For myself, as an antidote, I take every morning fresh egg, beat up with a teaspoontul of charcoal; I make the charcoal from white beech, but any wood that is free from tosin will do."

THE MOBILE GAS WORKS CONSUMED .- We re gret to announce that the gas works in Mobile with all the fixtures, were destroyed by fire or Wednesday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock. The works were the property of Jas. H. Caldwell The works were the property of Jas. H. Caldwell Esq., of this city.—A. O. Pic., 9th.

TO HE - WINDS AND SHEET HER THE SELECT ASSESSED ASSESSED.

SEVEN DAYS LADER PROM MURO Arrival of the Niagara, Boston, Dec. 16-6 P. M

The Niagara arrived at port to-day, having sailed France.

Streuuous exertions are being made to elect Cavaignac to the Presidency. This causes the prospects of Louis Napoleon to preponderate,—French funds have improved, three per cents having advanced to 42:90, and five per cents at 65:40. In the French Assembly, Lemartine proposed a reduction to be made in the army appropriations, to one hundred and sixty millions of france. A report was current at the Bourse on the

Metcalfe.

Badger, Dickins

Dayton, Sebastian.

man, Yulee, Spruance.

son, of Md., Fitzpatrick.

wn request.]

lubbard and Nicoll.

thelps, Embre

lourney, and Thomas.

On the Militia-Messrs, Rusk, chairman, Atc.

Phelps, Houston, Bell, Foote.
Of Claims—Messrs. Mason, chairman, West cott, Underwood, Bradbury, Baldwin.
On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Bright, chairman, Bradbury, Upham, Rusk, Johnson, of La.
On the Judiciary—Messrs. Butler, chairman

Niles, chairman, Sturgeon, Pearce, Rusk, Cor

On Pensions—Messrs. Johnson, of Louisias chairman, Felch, Phelps, Dodge, Baldwin. On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Johns

On Patents and the Patent Office-Messi

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expens

On Printing-Messrs. Cameron, chairman, Joh

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Of Ways and Means-Messrs. Vinton, Stephen

Mchay, Hudson, McDowell, Morehead, Pollock

Of Claims—Messrs. Rockwell, of Connecticut rowell, Daniel, Nelson, Wilmot, Dunn, Ligon

On Commerce-Messis. Hunt, Grinnell, Wood-ward, Hampton, of Pena., Thibodaux, Wentworth,

Gregory, Atkinson, and Bingham.
On the Public Lands—Messrs. Collamer, Dun-can, Shepperd, Broadhead, Putnam, Hall, of Mis-

ouri, Evans, of Maryland, Cobb, of Alabama, and

On the Post Office and Post Roads-Messr

loggin, Root, Brown, of Pensylvania, St. John

For the District of Columbia-Messrs. Chap

On the Judiciary-Messrs. J. R. Ingersoll, Ash

nun, Pettit, Hall, of New York, Lumpkin, Dixon,

On Public Expenditures-Messrs. Clingman,

vania, Abbot, Houston, of Delaware, Edsall, Sher-

Slingerland and Goggin.
On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Barrenger, Gentry

On the Militia-Messrs. Thompson, of Ken-incky, Blanchard, McLane, Peaslee, Blackmar,

On Foreign Affairs-Messrs. Smith, of Connec-

tiont, Hilliard, C. J. Ingersoli, Marsh, Rhett, Pendleton, Duer, McCleiland, and Duncan, of

On Revolutionary Pensions—Messis. Cocks, Silvester, Cammins, Freedley, Bocock, Donnell, Hammons, Strong and Sidney Lawrence. On Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Fulton, Nes, Fries, W. T. Lawrence, Venables, Thompson, of

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Schenck, Holmes, of New York, Smith of, Illinois, Irvin, Clapp, Warren, Peyton, Newell and Mann, of Pennsylva-

On Patents-Messrs. Farrelly, Maclay, Henly,

Jones, of Georgia, and Miller.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs.

Houston, of Delaware, Preston, Faran, McLane and Reynolds.

On Revisal and Unfinished Business-Mesars

Nes, Lord, Hale, Turner, and Hill, of Tennessee.

On Accounts—Messrs. King, of Massachusetts, Gregory, Starkweather, Kenon and Henry. On Mileage—Messrs. Belcher, Richey, Warren,

On Engraving-Messrs. Levin, Murphy, and Ad

Joint Committee on the Library on the pa

of the House-Messrs. Preston, Murphy and Pal

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills on part of the House-Messrs. Hampton, of New Jersey, and

The following committees appointed at the last

session stand through the Congress, viz:
On Expenditures in the Department of State—
Messes. Barringer, Crozier, Lahm, Dixon and Col-

On Expenditure in the Treasury Department— Messrs. Root, Donnell, Birdsall, Buckner and Featherston.

On Expenditures in the Department of War-

On Expenditures in the Navy Department-Messr

Compkins, Boyden, Maclay, Clark, of Kentucky,

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT FOR CALIFORNIA .-

"No pen can describe the excitement that per

that they will leave for San Francisco within two weeks. Clerks are throwing up their situations,

weeks. Clerks are throwing up their situations, lawyers abandoning the courts, doctors giving up their practice, merchants winding up their affairs, preparatory to leaving for the gold diggings. Ships are fitting out rapidly for the land of promise.— Eleven are advertised in this mornings papers, to sail 'with dispatch.' There will be no lack of provisions in California six months hence. George Law, Esq., the great steamboat proprietor, has used proposals offering to take out emigrants for \$160 each, under certain conditions.'

The New York Tribune confirms that the conver-

sation on the street is almost exclusively confined

The Oregon, for Chagres, we understand is obli

III to a decisive uruse.

lessrs. Crozier, Thompson, of Indiana, Kennon,

a., Eckert, Wiley and Petrie.

Richardson and Green.

ams, of Kentucky.

Lord and Lincoln

letter of Monday says:

to the subject, and says:

Embree, Jones, of Tennessee, Lincoln

Berrien, Westcott, Dayton, Downs.
On the Post Office and Post Roads-

man, Foote, Clarke, Walker, Spruance

on, Greene, Dodge, Underwood. On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Yulee,

inst., that 5 per cents had advanced 1-2 cent. It was believed that quiet would be fully re stored, and that no riots would ensue, no matte whether Napoleon or Cavaignac should be elected to the Presidency. Napoleon was enthusiastica ly greeted in the Place Vendome with cries of Vive la Napoleon.

Lord Millborne died on the 24th ult.; Ballan M. P., is also dead. The Cholera is on the decrease.

Affairs here are unsettled. The bloody and vidictive conduct of Windeschgratz led to a re-actio on the part of the people. It is reported that Win leschgratz has been assassinated Rome

Advices from Rome are to the 24th ult,, and then there had been a formidable insurrection to he popular party. The new ministry of Pope Pin was besieged by both parties. The masses hole possession of all the strong holds, and the troop re evacuating.

Mr. Rossi was assassinated, after which the mo proceeded in a body to the Quirinal palace and demanded a new ministry or immediate war would be declared. About one hundred Swiss Guards resisted them. A diplomatic body also entered the palace to protect the Pope by their moral in fluence. Some of the mob endeavored to fire the Douglass, Mangum, Niles, Clarke. On Territories—Messrs. Douglas, principal gates, when a few shots were fired by the Swiss Guards, which caused the mob to retire,-Shortly afterwards the Civic Guards, Roman Le ion, &c., numbering some thousands, invested the palace in battle array. The Swiss were over whelmed and the Pope's Secretary, Mons. Palma was shot through the body; their overwhelming force compelled submission. Negotiations we opened and a list of the military, comprising the names of those who had got up the conspiracy was sent to the Pope, who, under the duress of irms and fear of personal danger, was compelled to submit to their dictation. The authority of the Pope is now, in fact, a mere nullity. On the 18th day after the insurrection, a new ministry was formed and tranquility has succeeded. The new ministry has put forth an address. They intend to convoke the Chambers. The French Government has sent a force to Civita Verchia to support the Pope against his subjects.

Hungary. The war continues. At Berlin the progress of evolution was stayed. Germany

A plot for Republican and Socialists rising, and or the assassination of several members of the German Parliamen; has been discovered at Frank-

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 2 .- COTTON during the past weel continued in good demand; the business was mostly at a further advance of \$d, but the market has been comparatively quiet for the last few days, and the improvement has been nearly lost. The quotations standfor fair Mobile at \$d advance; fair Upland is quoted at 3\frac{2}{3}d; New Orleans dd. CORN MARKET—Indian Corn is decidedly lower

EXCHANGE--Stocks have improved. Ohio sixes BEEF-The sales of Beef are triffing, and no arrivals he present currency is 95a100s per tierce for pr and 89s for the low qualities.

man, Tallmadge, Brown, of Mississippi, Barrow Ficklin, Henry, Edwards, Thurston, and Gaines uality, is much wanted. The business has been smell BACON-New Bacon, choice quality, is quoted at 4 LARD has receded fully 6d per cwt, and extensive sales French, Taylor and Meade.
On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. King, of Massachusetts, Butler, Bowden, Iverson, Kellogg, Morris, Newell, Smart and Lynde.

Protection, from Cholera.

We published a few days since, some remarks upon Professor Davis's theory of electricity and gia, La Sere, Clark, of Maine, and Conger. tmospheric phenomena being the cause of chold lot, for or against the establishment of Slavery ra. Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, in an article on the subject, maintains that electrical changes are the true cause of such migratory diseases a cholers and plague; and indeed, of all epidemics The true remedy, therefore, is the pure ratification this is Chlorine Gas, which is an ingredient common salt. Whole streets and towns can be fumigated with chlorine gas as easily as single dwellings. In 1832, the town of Dumfarline, in Scotland, was affected with cholera from the 3d o September until the 23rd of October At that date every street, lane and alley was fumigated with chlorine gas. Within five days the pestilence was entirely annihilated. In Edinburgh the gas was used, but rather late, and in several other towns with equal effect. It was ascertained beyond hadow of doubt, and to this fact we beg the earnest attention of our readers, and the public a large, that every house in the infected districts in which chlorine gas was used as a disinfecting agent in the cholera of 1832, enjoyed an absolute mmunity from the disease, and the fact is the great reservative against that frightful disease, and a ositive proof that cholera owes its origin to electrical changes in the atmosphere. We request our chemists to prepare in time the necessary uantity of this gas; care must be takin in usin t, as the gas, in a pure state, is destructive of ar imal life, and must not be inhaled in the lungs. In all other epidemics it is equally good. We are unitesure that we cannot convey to our readers any information more valuable, because, should we be affected with this epidemic, we rob it o half its terrors by providing a remedy and guard ing against its ravages, inasmuch as we cannot ru away from it. Another very simple prevention recommended by a medical writer, who saw nuch of the cholera in 1832 and 1834. The weakened state of the stomach, he says, which predis ig freely of common salt at our meals, that it is pelieved that three-fourths of the cases which would otherwise occur, may be prevented by this simple addition to our food. The writer recom-mends for an adult a small teaspoonful, three imes a day, either at breakfast, dinner, tea, or supper. It may be eaten with fish, animal foo poultry, game, bread, toast, or bread and but ter. The same beneficial results are not ob tarned by using salt meats, broths, &c., in which salt is dissolved, because by the action of heat, a long admixture of salt with other matter, a change

is produced in its properties, and the preventive power destroyed. This is very simple, and should be remembered if the time for using it arrives. The following precautions and instructions have been issued by the Commissioners of Health in London:—"Shun damp and low situations, and, it

possible quit dwellings in such places during the prevalence of cholera; keep your houses and rooms dry, and the windows and doors open as much and as long as the weather will permit; there can scarcely be too much ventilation. An abundant supply of fresh air is as necessary during the night as in the day, and pure air is as requisite for the support of life and health as good food. Re-move all stagnant water and dirt-heaps from around your dwellings, and clean out all sewers withou lelay. Do these things at once.
"Avoid chills; do not wear wet clothes a m

ment longer than can be avoided. Wear a flannel belt round the stomach and loins-make use of and Tuck.
On Expenditures in the Post Office Department
— Messrs. Wilson, Kellogg, Stuart, of Michigan,
Leffler, and Thompson, of Kentucky
On Expenditures on the Public Buildings—
Messrs. Cabell, Hampton, of N. Jersey, Sawyer,
Holmes, of N. Y., and Richardson. plain, wholesome food; in the solid, rather than in plain, wholesome tood; in the solid, rather than in the liquid form—abstain from fruit, raw and ill-cooked vegetables, pastry, smoked and hard salted meats, and salted fish, pork, cider, stale or sour malt drinks, pickles, and all articles of diet that, from experience are known to have a purgative effet. Avoid 'purgative medicines—particularly castor oil, seidlitz powders, and salts. Be very careful that the water used as drink is of good. careful that the water used as drink is of goo

quality. Abstain from stimulants, unless pre-scribed as remedies under medical advice. "In former visitations of cholera, many pers both rich and poor, resorted to the use of stimu lants-wine, whisky, brandy, &c.,-under th as a cure was also good as a preventive. This is a great error. Should you be attacked with diarrhos or looseness of the bowels, with or without pain and medical advice is not at hand, go at once to bed, wrap yourself in warm blankets, roll a swathe of warm flannel, sprinkled with hot spirits of turof warm hanner, sprinkled with not spirits of tur-pentine, or whisky, round the body, extending from the chest to the hips, and take a teaspoonful of brandy, or whisky, in a little water, with fif-teen drops of laudanum repeating it every hour, if the attack be not checked, until a third dose has

been taken—but not venture farther in the use of landanum without medical advice.—N. Y. Star. We are often asked for information on the su

ect of plank roads. The following items wi convey some of the desired information: Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. CAMILLIES. (Camillus, Onandagaco., Nov. 24, 1948.

A plank road is being constructed from Camillus to Marcellus, at a cost of \$1,500 per mile. Plank three inches thick are used, and the road is graded 8 feet each side of the planking. These new roads are so popular here, that by and by every farmer will be for having a plank road from hie house to his barn. They are making the farmers rich. The extensive use of plank roads has raised the price of lumber.

In a late number of the Journal of Commerce we find the following items:

we find the following items:

PLANK ROADS.—The Utica Herald says there are four plank roads extending from that city into the country, and that the amount of travel upon them greatly surpasses the estimates of their projectors. The Northern road, which is twenty two miles in length, is doing more than double the amount of business that was anticipated. This road was constructed at an expense of ever \$2,500 a mile, which is nearly double the cost of roads over favorable routes. There are three gates on this road. The receipts at the first for the week shing on the 18th instant, were \$90. If the receipts continue at the saine rate the profits of the road must pay the whole cost of its construction in four or five years.

The introduction of these roads into Kentach. routes. There are three gates on this road. The receipts at the first for the week ching on the 18th instant, were \$90. If the receipts continue at the saine rate the profits of the road must pay the whole cost of its construction in four or five years.

The introduction of these roads into Kentucky would greatly advance the interests of the State.

The inhabitants of Malden, Mass., have voted \$1000 to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the ettlement of the town.

One letter says that more than a dozen compa-ies have been formed there for emigration. The STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE. New York Express, of Monday, says:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Hannegan, chairman, Benton, Webster, Mangum, King.
On Finance—Messrs. Atherton, chairman, Dick inson, Clayton, Hunter, Phelps.
On Commerce—Messrs. Dix, chairman, Breese Johnson, of Maryland, Davis, of Mass., Hamlin On Manutactures—Messrs. Dickinson, chairman, Chairma "Several ships, we are told, are fast filling up at this port at \$5,50 per barrel, freight. "Harnden & Co., who advertisea ship for San Francisco, soon, have already had five hundred applications-mostly young men, all afflicted with the yellow fever, of course. The contagion nan, Upham, Butler, Clarke. s spreading fearfully on every side, and before a

On Agriculture—Messrs. Sturgeon, chairman Turney, Spruance, Atherton, Corwin. On Military Affairs—Messrs. Benton, chairman Davis, of Mississippi, Dix, Badger, Rusk, Borland ure can be effected, great numbers will be car-The New York Commercial Advertiser states

soil, they are now shipping for California at one dollar per month. Miller, Bright, Johnson, of Maryland, Camero NORTH CAROLINA .- Gov. Graham's Message .-On Public Lands-Messrs. Breese, chairman Corwin, Felch, Underwood, Borland. On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Downs, chai ges of the Governors we receive that of Governor Graham, of North Carolina.

The topics treated of in this document are of a man, Foote, Johnson, of Louisiana, Fitzpatrick. On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Atchison, chairman

from the message, is comprised in one item o \$500,000, for which the State is liable on account of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company. In order to provide for the extinguishment of this lebt, principal and interest, in ten years, the Govrecommends the establishment of a sinkng fund, and an increase of the tax on real estate

that, so anxious are seamen to touch the gold

On Roads and Canals-Messrs, Hannegan, chair of six cents to the poll tax. The revenue collected the present year from all ources, amounts to \$96,604 69. His Excellency of Ga., chairman, Fitzgerald, Miller, Foote.

Westcott, chairman, Turney, Davis, of Mass. With reference to internal improvements, the message offers some suggestions which are prac-tical enough no doubt. "In this regard," says the On Retrenchment-Messrs. Turney, chairman the Governor, "however unpleasant may be the admission, I am forced to the conviction, that we Bright, Clayton, Butler, Davis, of Mass. On Public Buildings-Messrs. Hunter, chair of the Senate-Messrs, Walker, chairman, Niles antages are in a great degree overcome. The man who is obliged to transport in wagons, over no better roads than ours, a distance varying from On Engrossed Bills-Messrs. Rusk, chairman 60 to 250 miles, at the speed of 25 miles per day, we quote at 627 c. We hear of sales of 900 bags of Ric On the Library-Messrs. Pearce, chairman, Da vis, of Mississippi, Mason.
On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Rusk, chairmar As the beginning of a system required by the wants of the State, the message recommends the onstruction of a railroad from Raleigh to Char-The names of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Allen ar mitted in the formations of committees at their Northward from Raleigh, the proposed road would open a continuous line from Portland in the North to Charleston in the South; and by diverging lines from Columbia, communications would in time The Speaker announced the following as the Committees of the House for the present session:
Of Elections—Messrs. Thompson, of Indians,
Mullin, Chase, Boyden, Jenkins, Van Dyke, Inge,

Memphis, and, by the way of Montgomery and Mobile, with New Orleans. We find no other matters of special import in this document, which is plainly and sensibly written. It is marked somewhat by that prolixity lowever, which Governors seem to regard as an official necessity. Their readers might sometimes be of the opinion that such a necessity is no virtue .- Balt, Amer.

On the Cholera.

For the privilege of publishing the following etter we are indebted to the politeness of Dr. at the following rates: firsts \$ Phos. MILLER, President of the Board of Health \$3 45; common \$1 90a2 55. of this city. The original was addressed to a ournalist in Constantinople, and was written in rench, of which the following is a correct translation .- Nat. Intel.

"COURIER DE CONSTANTINOPLE," Oct. 14, 1848. "Sir: Having been, in the hands of Provilence, an humble instrument of discovering an nfallible remedy for cholera morbus, even in the most desperate cases, I hasten to communicate to your estimable journal the treatment by which, with God's assistance, I have quickly succeeded in curing the patient. It is as fol-

On Private Land Claims-Messrs. Gayle, Brady, "As soon as the vomiting and diarrhora begin. Wick, Rumsey, Harmanson, Tompkins, Camby, Johnson, of Tennessee, and Darling. On Manufactures—Messrs. Stewart, of Pennsylput the patient's legs up to the knees in water, as hot as the hand ean bear, throw into it six or seven handfuls of coarse salt; let the legs be rubbed for half an hour by two strong persons, using rill, Brown, of Virginia, Crisfield, Johnson, of New Hampshire, and Stuart, of Michigan. both their hands. Open the large vein of each In Agriculture-Messrs. White, Sawyer, Pal- foot, and let it bleed in the hot water from twelve frey, Harris, Rockhill, Belcher, Thompson, of Iowa, to twenty minutes, according to the sex, age, and strength of the patient. During this time, add more hot water as it becomes cooled: the Thompson, of Mississippi, McIlvaine, Catheart, Giddings, Peck, Buckner and Johnson, of Arkannatural animal heat will return immediately throughout the whole body as well as conscious ness. The patient will soon speak and ask for On Military Affairs-Messrs. Botts, Burt, Wilson, Harrison, Dickey, Boyd, Marvin, Haskell and food. He will be perfectly able to resume his

ordinary duties after one or two days. "Of sixty peasants attacked with cholera whom I have seen, several had been suddenly Hichardson, Beale, Featherton, and Dickinson.
On Naval Affairs—Messrs, King, of Geo., Holmes, of S. Carolina, Schenck, White, Bayly, Levin, Stanton, Outlaw and Tuck.

Stanton, Outlaw and Tuck. at dawn of day with the usual symptoms in the greatest intensity; and although assistance was rarely obtained before the expiration of half an hour or even one or two hours, (sometimes six On the Territories—Messrs. Smith, of Indiana, or eight hours, and once ten hours had elapsed.) Cranston, Cobb, of Geo., Rockwell, of Massachulal have been restored to perfect health in such or eight hours, and once ten hours had elapsed.) setts, Thompson, of Penn, Gott, Morse, Evans, of Ohio, and Palsbury.

On Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Cocke, on the next day or the third day. It has been resulted to perfect the attribute to the state of the st on the next day or the third day. It has happened, though rarely, that, the blood not flowing long enough, the patient has been bled a second time; this second time in the arm and not

n the foot. In no case has the treatment fail-"A remarkable feature of the efficacy of the treatment is the immediate and perfect re-estabishment of their health in all of the patients, who, instead of losing their strength, seemed on the contrary, to have acquired new vigor. "In future the visit of the cholera will excite less apprehension in the public than an epidemic

of influenza. "I have the bonor, &c. "JOHN BARKER.

American Consul sent over, they being in a desti-tute condition. Mr. James H. Cutting also came over on the Titi, on his way to the North, from

It is now very generally believed in Mexico that Paredes got off in the British steamer of the 15th ult. He has been traced as far towards the coast as Orizaba. The Government is still suspected of conniving at his escape, though its organs deny it, and the Monitor of the 24th says the Government has information that he is somewhere in the State

of Puebla. The news from the insurgents of Sierra Gordo is again deplotable. We might give a column of their exploits in attacking hariendas, killing and plundering the inhabitants. Rustamente despatched a force against them from Queretaro, but they took refuge at once in inaccessible fastnesses, losing only a few men in killed and wounded. The government was about to reinforce Bustamente, and there would seem to be need of it, as serious fears had been entertained lest the insurgents should gain possession of the city of Querataro.

Durango is overrun by Indians-said to be Camanches. The small villages can make no resistance to their ruthless foes. The road from the city of Durango to the post of Manager and Ma cades all classes of citizens on the subject of sistance to their ruthless loes. The road from the city of Durango to the port of Mazatlan is in the fever in its most virulent form. No less than their possession. A valuable commerce is carhree writers for the press have informed me to-day ried on by this route. Men of character and

note are often killed by these savages.

D. Cayetano Montoya, the Commandant General of Tamaulipas, has gone to Tampico, to nquire into the difficulty of the 29th and 30th of September. From an article in the Monitor Re publicano of the 25th ult., we infer that the Mexican Government has satisfied itself, after dill gent investigations, of the entire loyalty and patriotism of the people and authorities of Tam-pico. The editor shows a slight degree of sussicion, but says the Government has full confidence that no attempt at separation, independence or annexation will be made. This confidence is founded upon the proceedings of a meet-ing of the officers of the National Guard of Tam-

ged to refuse passengers daily. The John Benson was so full of passengers that four or five were taken, at their earnest request, with no better sleeping accommodations than the deck. At the last the wharf, with a pickaxe in one hand, and shovel in the other, and insisted on being taken, agreeing to pay his passage, \$80, in hard money, and to sleep in the main-top if necessary. We have advice from New Orleans that the steamer Falcon, having discharged her Havannah and New Orleans that the steamer Falcon, having discharged her Havannah and New Orleans and his passage, a still—probably one hundred—for Chasenegers, is full—probably one hundred passengers from Panama to San Francisco, which, at \$200 each, will make a splendid thing for the owners. The Monitor says that in consequence of a decision of a military court martial, Dr. Vanderlinden is about to return to Mexico.

M. Levasseur, the new French Minister, has had an andience for presenting his credentials. In order to accomplish this, it is necessary for me to produce two hundred and fifty subscribers. I enter to day upon the task of soliciting names, and would respectfully call the attention of the citizens to the subject succeeded in obtaining a loan of \$200,000. The news is not positive.—N. O. Pic., 9th.

Three robbers were lately taken on the wood them were mortally wounded before taken.

Mamafacturers and Importers of Paper Hall A. Manager allers of the wait at the lowest rates. Sept. 9th, 1818.—II.

Have always for sale a large stock of PAPERS, of every variety namufactured, which they will sell wholesale and retail at the lowest rates.

Sept. 9th, 1818.—II.

The Manager allers of the Manager and the wait at the lowest rates.

Sept. 9th, 1818.—II.

The Manager allers of the Manager and the wait at the lowest rates.

Sept. 9th, 1818.—II.

In order to accomplish this, it is necessary fo

route, using the mail-steamers, is about \$375; say \$150 to Chagres, \$20 across the Isthmus, and \$200 from Panama to San Francisco. By

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

The President of this Road returned from the East a few days since, and we learn has purchased the balance of the Rails necessary to complete the Road, and at prices more favorable than his first purchase. There is nothing now in the way of the speedy completion of the Road; and we are pleused to learn that all is activity along that part of the road which has to be made a new.—Lexington Atlas Saturday. anew .-- Lexington Atlas, Saturday.

COMMBBOIAL.

REMARKS-The market con ing articles, and we hear of but light operations in all branches except provisions. The extreme the money market, however, is a serious obstacle to operations in that branch of trade, which would otherwise be arge. Prices are not only fully maintained but holders expect a further advance. From the tenor of the foreign news it is quite evident there will be a good demand roughout the coming season for American provisions. The stocks of the leading articles of groceries and traffic, also of dry-goods are ample, and prices rule extremely low. The flour market has undergone a slight advance in consequence of light receipts. Some descriptions of grain are held at lower rates than hereto

BAGGING AND ROPE-The market during the week The period for assembling of the State Legislatures is now at hand, and among the first of the messa- and quote Rope at 6 are. A few sales have been made has been growing dull with there being at present a very through the week at 15 c and 7 c on orders-on time. The receipts this week amount to 1,292 pieces and 1,389 oils. The shipments amount to 780 pieces and 800 coils. The debt of the State, so far as we can gather The stocks left on hand amount to 3,692 pieces and 4,360

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS-We hear of but ttle doing in the Cotton market and continue our quotations at 41a54c, according to quality. The receipts this week were 68 hhds. Cotton batting we quote at 74a8c. Cotton yarns are in fair demand, and we quote sales at two cents in the hundred dollars, and an addition 54, 64 and 74c for the different numbers.

FLOUR AND GRAIN-The receipts of Flour are light, and the stocks are reduced, which has slightly enis of the opinion that with the correction of certain deficiencies, which he points out in the syshanced prices. We quote sales in lots from stores at \$4a em of collections, the annual revenue from ordi- family brands. Sales of good Wheat at 70c; sales of nary sources may be made to exceed one hundred new Corn at the river from flatboats at 22a23c-sales from wagons at 24a25c. Sales of old Corn from stores at 30c. Sales of good bright Oats from the country at 18a20c; sales from stores in sacks at 23a25c.

GROCERIES-The Grocery market continues to be most abundantly supplied, and sales are effected at low labor under greater disadvantages than any State rates. The receipts this week amount to 375 hhds Suin the Union. And we never can be equal competitors with their citizens in our agriculture, the predominant pursuit among us, until these disadlight at 4a44c, at wholesale, and 42c by the bbi. We quote loaf, clarified and refined Sugars at Thatle for the different numbers and qualifies. Havana Sugar in boxes can no more contend for profits with hun who has | Coffee during the week on private terms. (supposed to the advantage of railroads or good navigation, than can the spinning wheel with the cotton mill."

Coffee during the week on private terms. (supposed to be at a fraction less than 6cts. We hear of various light sales at 6, 6}, and 6c; retail sales at 7a7c, according to quality. We quote Java Coffee at 11a12c; other qua ties at 6aSc. Early in the week we heard of sales of 205 lotte by way of Salisbury. The importance of this bbls Plantation Molesses at 234a24c; light sales at 24a work is enhanced by the fact that a road is now in 25 cents. Sugarhouse Molasses we quote at 32215 cents. progress from Charlotte to Columbia, South Car- according to quality. Cheese is in fair demand. We quote sales in lots at 6ja7c. Receipts this week 90 boxes. Rice is in fair demand for retail sales; the stock is light. We quote sales at 4 acc.

HEMP-The market appears dull with but a limited e had with Nashville, with the Mississippi at demand. We quote dew-rotted at \$115 per ton; and we hear of sales of a few tons from stores at the same figures. The receipts this week are 180 bales. We quote sales of 48 bales water rotted hemp at \$190, \$200, and \$206 per ton. The highest prices were obtained for two lots from Jefferson and Fayette counties.

TOBACCO-Duirng the week the market has assumed a better tone. The sales have increased and prices improved. The sales at Todd's warehouse have amounted to 63 hhds, as follows: Firsts \$3 90, \$4 89 and \$5 26; seconds \$3 10a\$3 80; .common \$1 95a\$3 00. At the Planter's warehouse the sales amounted to 32 hdds, at the following rates: firsts \$3 95a4 90; seconds \$2 75a

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, Ky. JAMES S. RANKIN, Traveling Agent for Ky. J. M. McKin, 31, N. Fifth st., Philadelphia. JOSEPH FISHER, Chester, Vt. BECKNER & CANNIFF, Lafayette, Ia. J. BALDWIN, Bethany, Va.

GEO. SCARBOROUGH, Owensboro, Ky. C. C. Everts, Utica, N. Y. HENRY CHAPIN, Canandaigua, N. Y. Brown & WILLIAMSON, Commercial Buildings, Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio. D. NEEDHAM, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N. Y.

H. BARCLAY, Russellville, Ky. Rev. Hoopen Crews, Mount Morris, Illinois. Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen. Ky. WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky.
C. H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky.
J. B. RUSSELL, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O.

ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York. P. H. CONANT, Smithland, Ky.

WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY BOOKS. HE Women of the Bible-18 engravings; Leaflets of Memory for 1819-numen [vings ; The Gem of the Season--20 fine steel engraving The Book of Pearls for 1849-2 The Snowflake; The Christian Keepsake; The Ruby; The Lady's Annual; The American Gallery of Art; Scenes in the Life of our Savior;
The Apostles
The Prophets The Illuminated Gems of Sacred Poetry: The Gems of Beauty; The Book of Beauty;

Friendship's Offering; The Garland; The Amaranth. The above, together with a splendid assortment of English and French Stationary, and Fancy articles, suit-able for the Holidays, may be found at the new Book

The Keepsake; The Heroines of Shakspeare; The Lays of the Western World;

496 Main street.



By the brig Titi, Capt. Rodevich, we have files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 25th of November, and from Vera Cruz to the 27th.

The Titi left on the 30th, and brought.

have lately fitted up an elegant Piano Forte Saloon for the better accommoda-Forte Saloon for the better accommodation of their customers and the better display of those unrivaled Piano Fortes, made by A. H. Gaie & Co., and Nunns & Clark.

W. C. P. & Co., have lately purchased fifty of the above instruments a prices full 5 per cent. lower than any previous invoice, and which they now offer at a corresponding reduction until Christmas day. From present indications, the manufacturers will raise the prices of Piano Fortes on the 1st of January next. As we intend to close out our present stock before the New Year, persons desirous of purchasing cheaper Pianos than any heretofore offered, are invited to call and make a selection at once. 711071

tion at once.

N. B.—Wanted to purchase, six good second-hand Pianos, for which a fair price will be given, in exchange for Main Street, next door to Bank of Louisville dec 16-tf (F South Kentuckian; Shelby News and Evansvill.

WOODRUFF & MeBRIDE. PLANE MANUFACTURERS. And Dealers in

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. C. H. BARKLEY. COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT.

Will. attend promptly to any business entrusted to him—will act as Agent for the collection of money and closing accounts, &c., &c. Charges moderate.

April 1, 1848 tf NEW STEAM FURNITURE FACTORY.

Lexington, Ky.

CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTEENTH STS. LOUISVILLE, KY. WE are prepared to manufacture every thing in our line, on terms as favorable as any other establish-ment in the West. The patronage of the public is solic-

WANTED,-Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Gum and Pop lar Lumber. Aug. 6-tf. J. M. & A. J. LINCOLN.

HART, MONTGOMERY & CO.,

ISAAC PUGH & Co.,

ment.
In order to accomplish this, it is necessary for me to procure two hundred and fifty subscribers: I enter to-day upon the task of soliciting names, and would respectfully call the attention of the citizens to the subject. The establishment will contain 24 spacious and comfortably furnished bath rooms—18 for gentlemen, and 6 for ladies—and will possess every requisite for Warm, Cold, Shower, Suiphur, Salt, Dash, and Steam Baths.

The building will be located in a central part of the city, and opened for business in the fall.

The terms of subscription are Tan Bollans for the As advance payment is required from the early subscribers, they will be entitled to bathing once a week in
the months not embraced in the regular season.

No subscription will be received until two hundred and
fifty names are secured.

May 20,—tf. WM: YOUNG:

From the Literary World. Steyermark.

BY J. BAYARD TAYLOR. In Steyermark-green Steyermark, The fields are bright and the forests dark— Bright with the maids that bind the sheaves, Dark with the solemn arch of leaves! Voices and streams and sweet bells chime Over the land, in the harvest time, And the blithest songs of the finch and lark Are heard in the orchards of Steyermark!

In Stevermark-old Stevermark, The mountain-summits are white and stark; The rough winds furrow their trackless snow, But the mirrors of crystal are smooth below; The stormy Danube clasps the wave That downward sweeps with the Drave

Save, And the Euxine is whitened with many a bark, Freighted with ores of Steyermark!

In Steyermark-rough Steyermark, The anvils ring from dawn till dark; The molten streams of the furnace glare, Blurring with crimson the midnight air; The lusty voices of forgemen chord, Chanting the ballad of "Siegfried's Sword," While ponderous hammers the chorus mark, And this is the music of Steyermark!

In Steyermark-dear Steyermark! Hearts are glad as the soaring lark; There men are framed in the manly mould Of their stalwart sires, of the days of old; And the sunny blue of the Styrian sky Grows soft in the timid maiden's eye, When love descends with the twilight dark, In the beechen groves of Steyermark.

In Steyermark-brave Steyermark, The flame of Freedom has left a spark, Whose lingering glow, in her rudest glen, Is kept alive with the iron men! Ere long, the slaves of a tyrant's breath Shall be driven beyond the Hills of Death, * And the beacon-snows of her mountains mark The barriers of ransomed Stevermark!

• Die Todtengebirge (the Hills of Death) divide the Alpine province of Steyermark from Austria proper.

The Great Hoggarty Diamond.

BY W. M. THACKERAY, AUTHOR "VANITY FAIR."

This is a slight sketch by Mr. Thacke ray, but a very entertaining one, written before the author had tasked his powers to enter the great field of English fiction, alongside of its great masters, as he has done in Vanity Fair, and while with free and careless pencil he was lavishly expending the treasures at his command, neglectful of labor for posterity, Mr. Thackeray has been the most prodigal man of his tal-ents in England. For many years, undoubtedly one of the most original and brilliant authors of the day, he has been content that this should be recognised by the few who can detect merit and the highest capabilities through the minor forms of literature, and in the perishable leaves of the magazines of the day. While writers of far inferior ability were stepping forward and assuming the public attention, by aid of their own pretence and the lusty efforts of booksellers, Mr. Thackeray was hiding wit, humor, feeling, knowledge of life, and the keenest satire, under one or other of the humble disguises of Mr. Michael An- her the baby, and the baby clung to her as gelo Titmarsh. These clever things were all of course felt and acknowledged, but no one thought of talking of the author in the same breath with Fielding, till "Vanity

The Great Hoggarty Diamond is a playful affair, thrown off in a vein of great good humor, with distinctly marked traits of humor, with distinctly marked traits of character, and several passages of touching appeal, worthy of being bound up with Fielding's "Amelia." The affair of the Fielding's "Amelia." The affair of the character, and several passages of touching appeal, worthy of being bound up with Fielding's "Amelia." The affair of the character, and several passages of touching appeal, worthy of being bound up with Fielding's "Amelia." The affair of the character, and several passages of touching appeal, worthy of being bound up with Fielding's "Amelia." The affair of the character, and several passages of touching appeal, worthy of being bound up with Fielding's "Amelia." The affair of the character, and several passages of touching appeal, worthy of being bound up with Fielding's "Amelia." The affair of the character, and several passages of touching appeal, worthy of being bound up with Fielding's "Amelia." The affair of the character, and several passages of touching appeal, worthy of being bound up with Fielding's "Amelia." The affair of the character, and several passages of touching appeal, worthy of being bound up with Fielding's "Amelia." The affair of the character, and several passages of touching a taste for it." He then explained the destination when the sustain, was the stage-manager. It was his one place the time appeal to the task, when it was disbanded, it never found either greatly he enjoyed the dithyrambic movement of Beethoven; but could never find the first loosens the soil around the tree to a live packed to admit of violent collision, they ward state of things the first soon his resolution when it was disbanded, it never found either greatly he enjoyed the dithyrambic movement of Beethoven; but could never find the first soon has a taste for it."

It was his vast strength. But soon his resolution when it was disbanded, it never found either greatly he enjoyed the dithyrambic movement of Beethoven; but could never find the first soon has a taste for it."

It was his vast strength to the task, when it was speal, worthy of being bound up with Fielding's "Amelia." The stair of the diamond is a gift of that article in a broach, to young Mr. Titmarsh, by his aunt Hog garty, he goes to London with it, where a family-hunting old lady gets sight of it, and the Park, with an uneasy contact with high life. The several humors of high and low life are admirably kept up, particularly in the easy independence of Mr. Titmarsh, and his good natured friend, Gus Hoskins, the diamond brooch has a flavor of gentility about it, and brings of words.

In the British Islands, or on the Continent, and sward state to things, but matters went of ypacked to admit of violent collision, they ground against each other with a slow but packed to admit of violent collision, they ground against each other with a slow but packed to admit of violent collision, they ground against each other with a slow but they was just going home to finish it; that, in the was just going home to finish it; that, in the was just going home to finish it; that, in dect, it was completed, and only wanted and they was preful motion, that curled their hard glows on the Continent, in the History of the motion, that curled their hard glows on the Solomon!"

"These were her very words; and Dr. Bland, who was standing by, says. 'It's a second judgment of Solomon!"

"These were her very words; and Dr. Bland, who was standing by, says. 'It's a ward state of things; but matters went of which a clay it is neemed to him "playing close to the was just going home to finish it; that, in large film motion, that curled their hard ground against teach to him "playing close to the was just going home to finish it; that, in large film motion, that curled their hard ground against three to him "playing close to the was just going home to finish it; that, in dect, it was completed, and only warded and the was just going home to finish it; that, in dect, it was completed to conquer, and with a loud crash, the rest with light effect on the matters went to be an the rest of white second und and his good natured friend, 'Gus Hoskins.'

The diamond brooch has a flavor of gentility about it, and brings up various adventures—the old Aunt Hoggarty being capitality off, as Miss Crawley has been since. Mary, the wife, is simple, natural, an English rosebud. The scene at Lady Tiptoff's, in chapter xiii., could not be surpassed by Dickens. Mr. Titmarsh is in prison, when the wife is induced to take

"A sudden thought came over me. 'My dear Mrs. Titmash, says I, 'you know how Fraser's Magazine on literary affairs, of poor and how good your husband is.'

hard in the face, 'Lady Tiptoff, who knows is quite quotable for its anecdotes. him, wants a nurse for her son, Lord Poy. "Some of our most approved standard Library. nings. Will you be a brave woman, and works went begging from publisher to pub. look for the place, and mayhap replace lisher, and were only accepted by a sort of the little one, that God has taken from accident at last. Prideaux's Connexion be-

then I told her what you, Mr. Sam, had tween five or six booksellers, for two years. Harper of New York. After taking a general told me the other day about your money By one publisher the author was gravely survey of the changes from the accession of she sprang to her bonnent, and said, 'Come, enlivened with a little humor.' At last braced in his work he remarks:come; and in five minutes she had me by Echard recommended it to Tonson. Rob. "Unless I greatly deceive myself, the the scientific world? Hearken to these facts! ounce of plate was taken from the shops the arm, and we walked together to Gros. inson Crusoe it is well known, ran through general effect of this chequered narrative One of the best editors the Westminis of the goldsmiths. But a Pelagian sermon venor square. The air did her no harm, the whole trade; finally, a bookseller, more will be to excite thankfulness in all reliter Review could ever boast, and one of knowing than his brethren, published it, gious minds, and hope in the breast of all the most brilliant writers of the passing were painted, produced in the Puritan walk she never cried but once, and then and realised a thousand pounds from it. patriots. For the history of our country for hour, was a cooper, in Aberdeen. One of ranks an excitement which it required the

you a preliminary question. Are you a was perfectly unsuccessful at first; only ten imagination, may talk of degeneracy and Banff; the late Dr. Milner, of China, was of that time, were not savory; and too

"'No, sir,' says Mrs. T.

man in plush; 'I see you're not by your from its sale. Gray's Ode on Eton Col. sent. axnt. Step this way, ladies, if you please. lege, according to Warton, excited very "I should very imperfectly execute the mingham Railway, with £7,000 a year, was You'll find some more candidix for the little attention. What may surprise some task which I have undertaken, if I were a mechanic in Glasgow; and perhaps the people still more is that Blair's Sermone morely to treat of heatles and since of the richest iron founder in Forder to the richest iron founder to the richest iron foun

carpets, and brought into a room, and told Justice was sold by its author for a small parliament. It will be my endeavor to rebates in the Banff. Joseph Hume was a sailor at first, by an old lady, who was there, to speak sum, for he was weary, as he declared, of late the history of the people, as well as the

the room—a tall, fine woman as ever you world can remember, sold for five pounds; shall cheerfully bear the reproach of having saw—that looked very angry and contempshious at Mrs. T. and me, and said, T've brought a letter from the duchess whose daughter I nust; and I think, Mrs. Blenk-insop, mem, my Lady Tiptoff may look far before she finds such another nuss as

world can remember, sold for five pounds; shall cheerfully bear the reproach of having descended below the dignity of history, if I can succeed in placing before the English of the nineteenth century, a true picture of the life of their ancestors. The events which I propose to relate, form only a single act of a great and eventful drama extending selling his Ten Leves for an fold constitution of a great and eventful drama extending selling his Ten Leves for an fold constitution of the nineteenth century, a true picture of the life of their ancestors. The events which I propose to relate, form only a single act of a great and eventful drama extending me. Five feet six high, had the small-pox, selling his Tom Jones for an 'old song,' through ages, and must be very imperfectly married to a corporal in the life-guards, must not be omitted. He had disposed of understood, unless the plot of the preceding

What character have you?'

talking very kindly to her; he said he was afraid that her application would be unsucwere refused by every publisher of London lustrious author of the "Creation." At the lustrious author of the "Creation." At the lustrious author of the "Creation." cessful, as Mrs. Horner came very strongly and Edinburgh, and were only published at age of nineteen, his voice breaking, he was attain high commands. The ranks were recommended from the Duchess of Don- last on condition that the author should be caster, whose relative, Lady Tiptoff was; content with the sum of ten pounds only, where he had sung eleven years, and his in station and education to the multitude. and presently my lady appeared, looking and that not until a second edition had ap. only asylum was in the house of a wigma. These persons, sober, moral, diligent, and very pretty, ma'am, in an elegant lace-cap, peared." and a sweet muslin robe-de-sham.

"A nurse came out of her ladyship's

Mrs. T's. hand very kind, 'she seems very man might be satisfied with or proud of .- his complexion.) Then addressing him, young. How old are you, my dear?"

she sprang from her chair and made a step There is enough here to teach us some huforward, and put both her hands to her mility and patience about the true history breast, and said, 'The child-the child- of the world .- Miss Martineau's Eastern give it me!' and then began to cry again. Life.

"My lady looked at her for a moment. and then ran into the next room and brought

An interesting article lately appeared which the following, suggestive of an occa-

tween the Old and New Testament was, ry chapter of Macauley's long expected history "She began to tremble and blush; and for instance, handed from hand to hand, be. of England, soon to be issued by the Messrs.

e priesy, and folding her arms on her great I always determine on affairs of this sort proad chest, repeated the speech she had at once.' He paused—the heart of the aumade before. Mrs. T. did not get up from thor sank. Mr. Millar resumed: I cannot garret, he studied by the side of his old broher chair, but only made a sort of a bow; offer more than two hundred pounds for ken harpsicord; the arder of his genius the state, was an army very different from passed, and found it necessary to force our "Yes, sir, says she, blushing.

wine. Alas, poor Fielding! there was no bassador at Vienna. The famous Porporta rates him from the commissioned officer.—
was still retained in his household, and The great majority of those who rise high your child? How many have you had? - most interesting man, from ruin. The in. Haydn most eagerly sought his favor, in the in the service rise by purchase. So numer-What character have you?'

dependence of Fielding was of short dura.

"Your wife didn't answer a word; so I tion; eventually he borrowed upon his works miliation, and many a "hope deferred," he cies of England, that every man who enlists stepped up, and said, 'Sir,' says I, 'this lady had to endure; for Porporta was ill-temperated beyond conception, and although poor to look for places, being the daughter of a cap ain in the navy; so you'll excuse her which bring to the mind the heartache of the cap ain in the navy; so you'll excuse her which bring to the mind the heartache of the cap ain in the navy; so you'll excuse her which bring to the mind the heartache of the cap ain in the navy; so you'll excuse her which bring to the mind the heartache of the cap ain in the navy; so you'll excuse her which bring to the mind the heartache of the cap ain in the navy; so you'll excuse her which bring to the mind the heartache of the cap ain in the navy; so you'll excuse her which bring to the mind the heartache of the cap ain in the navy; so you'll excuse her which bring to the mind the heartache of the cap ain in the navy; so you'll excuse her which bring to the mind the heartache of the cap ain in the navy; so you'll excuse her which bring to the mind the heartache of the cap ain in the navy; so you'll excuse her which bring to the mind the heartache of the cap ain in the navy; so you'll excuse her which bring to the mind the heartache of the cap ain in the navy; so you'll excuse her which bring to the mind the heartache of the cap ain in the navy; so you'll excuse her which bring to the shoulder of its own, over the shoulder of its ow "The doctor at this, sat down and began late on modern days, one trait of which will polite epithet of "fool" bestowed on him wages earned by the great body of the peo-

The Aucient Egyptian Paluting.

laws, and living under a theocracy, long be Ainsworth. "As soon as your wife heard the noise fore the supposed time of the Deluge .--

How the Critic was Finished. It is a well authenticated fact that two see that dear woman with the child at her be played, Sheridan had not finished the see that dear woman with the child at her be played, Sheridan had not finished the little of the spectacle, that mer our gaze can be the spectacle, that mer our gaze can be the spectacle that mer our gaze can bosom.

"When my lady saw it, what do you think she did? After looking on for a men, she put her arms round your wife's neck, and kissed her.

"My dear,' said she, Tam sure you are the wind at the man, while believe I have no ear for music, and doubting with the fiercest enthusiasm. From the time of the spectacle that met our gaze can scarcely be imagined. The noble river, here nearly two miles broad, was entirely covered with huge blocks and jagged lumps of ice, rolling and dashing against each other with dread and dismay. King, who had the part of Puff to the fiercest enthusiasm. From the time of the spectacle that met our gaze can scarcely be imagined. The noble river, here nearly two miles broad, was entirely covered with huge blocks and jagged lumps of ice, rolling and dashing against each other with dread and dismay. King, who had the part of Puff to the spectacle that met our gaze can scarcely be imagined. The noble river, here nearly two miles broad, was entirely covered with huge blocks and jagged lumps of ice, rolling and dashing against each other in chaotic confusion, as the swelling the fiercest enthusiasm. From the time at the county, came on a visit.—

The conversation turned on music, and sam. His troops moved to victory with the forcest enthusiasm. His troops moved to victory with the fiercest enthusiasm. From the time at the county, came on a visit.—

The conversation turned on music, and sam. His troops moved to victory with the former in the county, came on a visit.—

The conversation turned on music, and sam. His troops moved to victory with the fiercest enthusiasm. From the time at the county, came on a visit.—

The conversation turned on music, and sam. His troops moved to victory with the fiercest enthusiasm. His troops moved to victory with the former in the county, came on a visit.—

The conversation turned on music, and sam. His troops moved to victory with the fiercest enthusiasm. His troops moved to victory with the fiercest enthusiasm. His troops moved to victory with the fiercest Fair" began to assume its full proportions think she did? After looking on for a mo. in no enviable state; they were jointly manprison, when the wife is induced to take this extraordinary means for his relief.—She has just lost her only child—but the passage we quote will tell all that in Mrs.

Stokes' narrative.

Well worked up, and, though a passage to take this extraordinary means for his relief.—She has just lost her only child—but the passage we quote will tell all that in Mrs.

[Literary World.]

Well worked up, and, though a passage may here and there look a little caricatus bottles of claret, a tempting dish of anchovy sandwiches, and the prompter's unfinished by foes and abandoned by allies, drive besond at the force of a hundred giants. Extraordinary of the critic. King, immediately she with stunning violence into the boiling flood from whence it rose. In a short time after. She in a short time after wards the mouth of the river became so full of ice that it stuck there, and in less than pregnable by the ablest of the marshals of its assiilant. was to finish the wine and the farce, but not an hour the water rose ten or fifteen feet, France. to be allowed to stir out of the room until they were both at an end. Sheridan laugh. In this state it continued for a week; and ed at the joke, set too in good earnest, and ed at the joke, set too in good earnest ed at the joke, set too in good earnest ed at the joke, set too in good earnest ed at the joke, set too in good earnest ed at the joke, set too in good earnest ed at the joke, set too in good earnest ed at the joke, set too in good earnest ed at the joke, set too in good earnest ed at the joke, set t

Macauley's History."

The following is an extract from the prefato

Mayda's Enrly Life. Poor, freezing with cold in a miserable

best man in the world; that her ladyship mute exhibitions of their iron tools and other necessaries. An opportunity at last nation which they had saved. knew the gentleman, too, and had brought steel armor; their great range of manufac. presented itself of improving his circumstanhim a haunch of venison. Then Lady tures, and their feasts and sports, so like ces; for by chance, the Prince Esterhazy, Tiptoff looked up quite astonished, and I our own. In their kitchens they decant a passionate amateur of music, was present told the whole story how you had been their wine by a syphon, and strew their at a concert which very opportunely comhead clerk, and that rascal, Brough, had sweet cakes with seeds, and pound their menced with one of Haydn's pieces. The brought you to ruin. 'Poor thing!' said my spices in a mortar. In their drawing-room, delight of the Prince was unbounded, and lady; Mrs. Titmarsh did not speak, but they lounge on chaises-longues, and the la. he immediately appointed the composer substill kept looking at the baby; and the great dies knit and net as we do, and darn bet. director of his orchestra, and he demanded big grenadier of a Mrs. Horner looked an- ter than we can. I saw at Dr. Abbott's a who he was. Haydn, in fear and tremb. "Five weeks and two days!' says your jointed dolls, with bushy hair and long eyes master. You must never appear again ife, sobbing.

"Mrs. Horner burst into a laugh; but And the babies had, not the woolly bow. You are too little, and have a pitiful lookthere was a tear in my lady's eyes, for she wow dogs which yelp in our nurseries, but ing face. Get a new coat and high heeled knew what the poor thing was thinking of. little wooden crocodiles with snapping shoes, that your stature may correspond moment the child in the next room began population divided into castes, subject to at his equivocal style of compliment .-

Breaking-up of a River.

On the 12th of May, Hayes River, which had been covered for nearly eight months with a coat of ice upwards of six feet thick, gave way before the floods occamates of the fort rushed out to the banks nearly to a level with the top of the bank.

matters; and no sooner did she hear it, than told 'that the subject was dry; it should be James II. to the present century, the period em- chanics who had only ten hours toil? What guilty. No servant girl complained of the in the moral, what in the religious, what in rough gallantry of the redcoats. Not an it was at seeing a nursery-maid in the square.

Tristram Shandy was offered by Sterne to a bookseller for fifty pounds, and was rely the history of physical, of moral, and in-"A great fellow in livery opens the door, and says, 'You're the forty-fifth as come about this ere place; but, fust, let me ask a watchmaker, in bounder, and was let by the mistory of physical, of moral, and mistory of physical, of moral in the Times was a weaver in Edinburgh; to restrain his pikemen and dragoons from the editor of the Witness was a blacksmith invading by main force the pulpits of minimates and mistory of physical, of moral in the Times was a weaver in Edinburgh; to restrain his pikemen and dragoons from the editor of the Witness was a blacksmith invading by main force the pulpits of minimates. For instance, the Publishers. For instance, the Rossiad with a golden age which exists only in their lines was a weaver in Edinburgh; to restrain his pikemen and dragoons from the editor of the Witness was a blacksmith invading by main force the pulpits of minimates and the editor of the Witness was a blacksmith invading by main force the pulpits of minimates. copies were sold in five days: at length decay, but no man who is correctly inform. a herdboy, in Rhynia; the Principal of the many of our cathedrals still bear the marks Garrick, finding his own praises in it, patro- ed as to the past, will be disposed to take London Missionary Society's College, at "That suffishnt, mem, says the gentle. nised it, and Churchill reaped a harvest a morose or desponding view of the pre. Hong Kong, was a saddler, at Huntly; the its regarded every vestige of popery." leading machinist on the London and Birplace up stairs; but I sent away forty-four people still more is, that Blair's Sermons merely to treat of battles and sieges, of the richest iron founder in England was a work- the scenes through which we passed. Thou, to the suffering culprit, "Jack, in the day pplicants, because they was Hirish.'
were refused by Strahan the publisher. To the rise and fall of administrations, of interior ing man, in Moray. Sir James Clark, her turn to another class of works. Burn's trigues in the palace, and of debates in the Majesty's physician, was a druggist in

Woman's Love. Like a diamond in the sun, Or a wreath by honor won; Like the pright effulgent light Bursting from the stars of night; Boundless as the ocean—yet Gentle as the rivulet— Such is woman's love.

Like the lustre of the dawn, Or the dew of early morn; Like the firmanent on high-

ker named Keller. Unfortunately his resi- accustomed to reflect, had been induced to dence there had a fatal influence on his af. take up arms, not by the pressure of want, It was long a moot question amongst ju ter life; for his host, too desirous seemingly not by the love of novelty and license, not rists, how far an interference is justified room with her; and while my lady was talking to us, walked up and down in the next room with something in her arms.

They teach us to be modest and patient of making ample provision for his young by the arts of recruiting officers, but by religious and political zeal, mingled with the ligious and political zeal, mingled with the world, by showing us that while we have

on the field of battle. In war this strange force was irresistible. of the Law of Nations. The stubborn courage characteristic of the sioned by the melting snow, and all the in- English people was, by the system of Cromwell, at once regulated and stimulated .apon hearing the news that the river was Other leaders have maintained order as complished friend of my wife's who was each step bears down and crushes the thicklast scene. Every body was anxious and ity of the spectacle that met our gaze can followers with a zeal as ardent. But in his and considered one of the best private permonster continues to advance towards a no-

"'Yes, says she, rather surprised.
"'Well, my dear,' said I, looking her lard in the face, 'Lady Tiptoff, who knows and in the face, 'Lady Tiptoff, who knows ard in the face, 'Lady Tiptoff, who knows are large to placid face, as if it smiled to think of hav. no drunkenness or gambling was seen, and To this she replied, "It is, I believe a failing overcome its powerful enemy, and at that during the long dominion of the sol- ure," naming at the same time the subject last burst its prison walls.—Ballantyne's diery, the property of the peaceable citizen she had wished to convey. Coleridge's an-Humble Origin of Literary and Scientific If outrages were committed, they were out- be well expressed in music."—Gillman's rages of a very different kind from those Life of Coleridge. What have evening hours done for me- of which a victorious army is generally

A Ship among Iceberge.

sands of the most grotesque, fanciful, and of battle remember me!" and he became a beautiful icebergs and icefields surrounded good fellow in future. A poor man was though there was no hand upon my head. wery sofily, for my lady was only two rooms off. And when I asked how the baby and her ladyship were, the old lady me both were pretty well; only the following me both were pretty well; only the to nurse any longer; and so it was considerated on the consensation of the property of the dead calm, added much to the magical ef. lieutenant; his name was William Pye. fect of the scene. A light but steady breeze urged her along, with considerable velocity, through a maze of ponds and canals, which, from the immense quantity of ice that surrounded them, were calm and unruffled as the surface of a mill-pond. Not a sound the drums did not beat, ordered the lieuten-

when we arrived at the termination of one of those natural canals through which we was besides built expressly for sailing in the northern seas. It only became annoying cursion of its own, over the shoulder of its bucket with water from a pool on the ice, to see whether it was fresh or not, as I had been rather sceptical upon this point. It was excellent, and might almost compete As their ribands of silver unwind from the hills: been rather sceptical upon this point. It with the water from the famous spring of They breathe not the mist of the bacchanal's Crawley. - Ballantyne's Hudson's Bay.

"First my lady spoke to Mrs. Horner, been talking confidently of the six thousand his studies, having no thoughts of love, boast of the soldiers, as we find it recorded unquestionable right of every State to muland then to Mrs. T.; but all the while she was talking, Mrs. Titmarsh, rather rudely was who in the earliest days, we have in his word with scrupulous honor, the union had not been forced into the service, nor had provement as by external aggrandisement, as I thought, ma'am, was looking into the reality known nothing about it. They re- proved far from happy. On leaving the enlisted chiefly for the sake of lucre, that provided it does not violate the rights of next room; looking—looking at the baby there with all her might. My lady asked her her name, and if she had any character; and as she did not speak, I spoke up ter; and as she did not speak, I spoke up ter; and as she did not speak, I spoke up ter; and as she did not speak, I spoke up ter; and as she did not speak, I spoke up ter; and as she did not speak, I spoke up that in provided it. They reproved the rights of the liberties and the provided it. They reproved the rights of the liberties and they were no janissaries, but freeborn Englishmen, who had, of their own accord, put their lives in jeopardy for the liberties and grandisement of a State already powerful, piercing, that often during winter he was religion of England, and whose right and and the preponderance arising from it, may for her, and said she was the wife of the we have not. They confound us by their obliged to lay in bed for want of fuel and duty it was to watch over the welfare of the sooner or later endanger the safety and lib-A force thus composed might, without in-A force thus composed might, without injury to its efficiency, be indulged in some liberties which, if allowed to any other troops, would have proved subversive of all discipline. In general, soldiers who should its lawfulness." Grotius, on the other hand, part by rich, and by rich and lawfulness. form themselves into political clubs, elect delegates, and pass resolutions on high questions of state, would soon break loose from for our taking up arms against him," and their towards of the most covered for the most delegates, and pass resolutions on high questions of state, would soon break loose from for our taking up arms against him," and their towards of was covered for the most part by rich and luxuriant vegetation.—

Other trees probably fringed the margin of those gigantic rivers which still pour out their towards. all control, would cease to form an army, with him Vattel concurs. The wars underily at her.

"'Poor thing!' said my lady, taking thousand years ago, which any Englishwo- "What, is the little Moor?" (alluding to gerous of mobs. Nor would it be safe, in system known, from its operation, as the our time, to tolerate in any regiment reli balance of power, naturally suggested this these rivers, the Toxodon then dwelt, and In the nursery the little girls had dolls; added, "Go and dress yourself as my chapel. gious meetings, at which a corporal versed jointed dolls, with bushy hair and long eyes master. You must never appear again in scripture should lead the devotions of his reasonably be entertained at this day. We less gifted colonel, and admonish a backsli- have no right even to complain of a neighding major. But such was the intelligence, the gravity, and the self-command of the onisation, or strengthening his frontier with warriors whom Cromwell had trained, that fortifications, unless we have good reason to "'Silence, woman!' says she angrily jaws. In the country we see the agricultur. with your mind." Haydn was too happy in their camp a political organisation and a apprehend that he is meditating aggressions to the great grenadier-woman, and at this ists taking stock; and in the towns, the destroying military organisation. The same his intentions are hostile, we shall naturalmen who, off duty, were noted as dema- ly place ourselves in a posture of defence; gogues and field-preachers, were distinguish. but assuredly the naked fact that he is ined by steadiness, by the spirit of order, and creasing his power, and by means in themby prompt obedience on watch, on drill, and selves perfectly legitimate, will give no title younger and smaller plants, tearing them to our interference.—Polson's Principles up by the roots or reaching from the ground

At that time an intimate and highly-ac-omplished friend of my wife's who was Music with a Meaning. wards the mouth of the river became so full scarp which had just been pronounced impregnable by the ablest of the marshals of sive. To this he answered, "that is easily long withstand the efforts of its assailant." rance.

But that which chiefly distinguished the she, "for my friend again showing the same she, "for my friend again showing the same gives way; the animal, though shaken and and the honor of woman were held sacred. swer was, "That is a sentiment, and cannot

Human nature is very frail. No man covered with an outer table and intermedia ever had a stronger sense of it under the in- ate walls, to resist a sudden and violent fluence of a sense of justice than Lord Nel- shock .- Ansted's Picturesque Sketches of son. He was loath to inflict punishment, Creation. and when he was obliged as he called it, "to endure the torture of seeing men flogged," he came out of his cabin with a hur-ried step, ran into the gangway, made his old man that I had seen curious things done bow to the general, and, reading the articles of war the culprit had infringed, said, "Boatswain, do your duty." The lash was that I would take the boy's place. I knew that I would take the boy's place. instantly applied, and, consequently, the sufferer exclaimed, "forgive me, admiral, some against it; but I desired my friend to forgive me!" On such occasions Lord Nelson would look around with wild anxiety, said I might do as I liked, but he did not and, as all his officers kept silence, he think it would succeed. More charms and It is impossible to convey a correct idea would say, "what! none of you speak for on all sides, intersected by numerous serpentine canals, which glittered in the sun (for the weather was fine all the time we were As he was being tied up, a lovely girl contains and interest about to be flogged, a landsman, and few The magician is a powerful, and no doubt, the weather was fine all the time we were we had been transported to one of the float. his good behaviour. Let him go; the fellow ing cities of Fairy land. The rapid mo- cannot be bad who has such a lovely creation, too, of our ship, in what appeared a ture in his care." This man rose to be a

The Muffed Drum.

married to a corporal in the life-guards, perfectly healthy, best of characters, only drink water, and as for the child, may am if her ladyship had six, I've a plenty for them all.'

"As the woman was making this speech, a little gentleman in black came in from a little gentleman in black came in from the next room, treading as if on velvet.— the max room, treading as if on velvet.— The woman got up, and made him a low The woman got up, and the true got the delightil stillness of nature, and the drums did not beat, ordered the lieuten and to inquire the reason. The fellow, on the disturbed the delightil stillness of nature, save the gentle rippling of the vessel's save the gentle rippling of a lazy whale, awakened from a mat to inquire the reason. The fellow, on the disturbed the delightil stillness of nature, sav

FOR A TEMPERANCE DINNER TO WHICH LADIE her chair, but only made a sort of a bow; offer more than two hundred pounds for which, to be sure, I thought was ill man your work.' 'Two hundred pounds!' cried with the difficulties of the way. At length At present the pay of the common soldier sometimes very severe, and even made the which, to be sure, I thought was ill manners, as this gentleman was evidently the apothecary. He looked hard at her, and said, 'Well, my good woman, and are you come about the place, too?'

In the delighted Fielding; and rushing from the delighted Fielding; and rushing the delighted Fielding; and rushing from the delighted And mirror its bloom in the bright wave below at meal times, when a spoonful of soup would sometimes make a little private ex.

A health to sweet woman! the days are no more would sometimes make a little private ex. When she watched for her lord till the revel And smoothed the white pillow, and blushed proceeded, the ice became more closely As she pressed her cold lips on his forehead of Alas for the loved one! too spotless and fair, want of manners in not getting up when you came in.'

want of manners in not getting up when you came in.'

many a true genius, the disappointment, the degradation, the despair. We dare not distinguished by the nicest order, in expectation of propides and fair, and the nicest order, in expectation of propides and fair, and the nicest order, in expectation of propides and share; and share of the private soldier was much above the list of the pri l recollect, while thus surrounded, filling a His eye lost its light that his goblet might shine, And the rose of her cheek was dissolved in hi Joy smiles in the fountain, health flows in the

WERE INVITED.

dream,

But the lilies of innocence float on their stream

Then a health and a welcome to woman once

America Before the Historie Period.

She brings us a passport that laughs at our It is written on crimson—its letters are pearls-It is countersigned Nature—so, room for the It is interesting to consider the condition of this part of our earth at the period immediately antecedent to the introduction of man. Instead of a country remarkable for the absence of all large quadrupeds, it was exactly the reverse; but these ancient giants are now represented by smaller, although similar species. The Pampas then, insects, mark the leaf-eating tribe. The Glyptodon, with his heavy tread, slowly advances under the weight of a thick and cumbrous coat of mail, and finally clears away the half destroyed vegetation. The smaller species of the Megatheroid family, each one. indeed, a giant in his way, feed on the to devour their foliage. But presently the Megatherium himself appears, toiling slowly on from some great tree recently laid

to strip off every green twig. The effort,

however, even when successful, was not al-

ways without danger. The tree in falling

would sometimes by its weight crush its

powerful assailant, and the bulky animal,

unable to guide it in its fall, might often be

injured by the trunk or the larger branches.

To guard against some of this risk, the

skull, the most exposed part, is found to ex-

hibit more than usual defence against injury.

It is more cellular than is usual with other

animals, and the inner and stronger plate is

sons against it; but I desired my friend to take no refusal. The old man presently scoured with ink and the usual pool poured into the palm, and I faithfully gazed into gers present, I thought it more prudent to shake off the influence while I could, than to pursue the experiment. The perfumes might have some effect, though I was insensible to them, and so might the dead silence and my steadfast gazing into the ink; but While a regiment of volunteers were that there was also a strong mesmeric influ-